The New-York Times.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

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Alleged Plot for His Assassination.

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Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, Feb. 23—8 A. M.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the President Elect of the United States, is safe in the capital of the nation. By the admirable arrangement of Gen. SCOTT, the country has been spared the lasting disgrace, which would have been fastened indelibly upon it had Mr. LINCOLN been murdered upon his journey thither, as he would have been had he followed the programme as announced in the papers and gone by the Northern Central Railroad to Baltimore.

On Thursday night after he had retired, Mr. LINCOLN was aroused and informed that a stranger desired to see him on a matter of life and death. He declined to admit him unless he gave his name, which he at once did, and such prestige did the name carry that while Mr. LINCOLN was yet disrobed he granted an interview to the caller.

A prolonged conversation elicited the fact that an organized body of men had determined that Mr. LINCOLN should not be inaugurated, and that he should never leave the City of Baltimore alive, if, indeed, he ever entered it.

The list of the names of the conspirators presented a most astonishing array of persons high in Southern confidence, and some whose fame is not confined to this country alone.

Statesmen laid the plan, Bankers indorsed it, and adventurers were to carry it into effect. As they understood, Mr. LINCOLN was to leave Harrisburgh at 9 o'clock this morning by special train, the idea was, if possible, to throw the cars from the road at some point where they would rush down a steep embankment and destroy in a moment the lives of all on board. In case of the failure of this project, their plan was to surround the carriage on the way from dépôt to dépôt in Baltimore, and assassinate him with dagger or pistol shot.

So authentic was the source from which the information was obtained, that Mr. LINCOLN, after counselling with his friends, was compelled to make arrangements which would enable him to subvert the plans of his enemies.

Greatly to the annoyance of the thousands who desired to call on him last night, he declined giving a reception. The final council was held at 8 o'clock.

Mr. LINCOLN did not want to yield, and Col. SUMNER actually cried with indignation; but Mrs. LINCOLN, seconded by Mr. JUDD and Mr. LINCOLN'S original informant, insisted upon it, and *at nine o'clock* Mr. LINCOLN *left on a special train* He wore a Scotch plaid cap and a very long military cloak, so that he was entirely unrecognizable. Accompanied by Superintendent LEWIS and one friend, he started, while all the town, with the exception of Mrs. LINCOLN, Col. SUMNER, Mr. JUDD, and two reporters, who were sworn to secresy, supposed him to be asleep.

The telegraph wires were put beyond reach of any one who might desire to use them.

At 1 o'clock the fact was whispered from one to another, and it soon became the theme of most excited conversation. Many thought it a very injudicious move, while others regarded it as a stroke of great merit.

The special train leaves with the original party, including the TIMES correspondent, at 9 o'clock,

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DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE DEPARTURE FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, Feb. 23.

The people of this city were astounded this morning by an announcement that Mr. LINCOLN had started in a special train for Washington, dispatches having been received requiring his presence in Washington. Reports are busily circulated that there was a plot to assassinate him while passing through Baltimore, but such stories are not believed. The Baltimore Committee is here, but did not have an interview with Mr. LINCOLN.

ARRIVAL IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 23.

Mr. LINCOLN arrived here at 8 o'clock *incog.*, and went direct to Washington. His family, and the remainder of his party, will arrive at 1 o'clock. Much excitement was occasioned by the *ruse*.

ARRIVAL IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 23.

Not a little sensation prevailed throughout the city this morning, as soon as it became known that Mr. LINCOLN had arrived in the early train. It was unsuccessfully sought to conceal the fact, especially from the newspaper press, his presence here being at first communicated to a few political friends in confidence. He was met at the station by several gentlemen of distinction, without any formality, and was immediately driven to Willard's Hotel.

He was yesterday advised to come hither without delay. Preparations had been made to meet him at the station this afternoon, and the Mayor of Washington was to make a welcome address, but Mr. LINCOLN has thus spoiled the programme. About 10 o'clock, Mr. LINCOLN, accompanied by Mr. SEWARD, paid his respects to President BUCHANAN, spending a few minutes in general conversation.

Senator BIGLER and Representative JOHN COCHRANE happened to be at the White House when he entered, and were accordingly introduced to the President elect. Mr. LINCOLN afterwards returned to his hotel.

THE NEWS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Feb. 24.

No community could manifest more anxiety regarding the late movements of Mr. LINCOLN than Philadelphia. Its like has seldom been experienced here, even on the most exciting occasions. The newspaper offices during yesterday were thronged with anxious inquirers.

Extras were in unparalleled demand.

To-day, this subject has been the chief topic of conversation, and statements made by prominent members of the Republican Party, justify the belief that fears on the part of his friends, of an attempt at assassination on the train or procession at Baltimore, was the real sole cause of his flight.

It was discussed among the prominent members of his suite when in this City, and measures were taken to guard against such a calamity. The names of Gen. SCOTT and Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, are prominently mentioned as among those who gave the warning, and Messrs. JUDD and DAVIS as those who acted on it. It is possible that a statement to the public will be published by friends to justify their course, and to remove from Mr. LINCOLN the charge of unwonted apprehension.

MR. LINCOLN IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 24.

Mr. LINCOLN'S *coup d'état* and rapid passage through Baltimore have been condemned here by some who do not know the facts, which are simply these: A set of unscrupulous political knaves in Baltimore, who had determined to turn Mr. LINCOLN'S visit there to their own account, arranged for a procesion from the dépôt to his hotel. Protection was asked by these rowdies of Marshal KANE, who advised against such a proceeding. He said Mr. LINCOLN would be treated with all respect due him personally and his high official position, but so obnoxious were the parties proposing the demonstration that he could not insure the same respect to them. If they were determined to brave the matter, it might result in some indignity being offered which would be mortifying to the President elect, and disgraceful to the City of Baltimore. Finding that these men were fixed in their purpose to make Mr. LINCOLN'S visit subserve their purposes, the latter was advised, by telegraph, to pass on to Washington without stopping, which he did. This advice came from gentlemen who had the good name of Baltimore chiefly at heart.

These advices from Baltimore had been anticipated by a special messenger sent hence to meet Mr. LINCOLN at Philadelphia, with dispatches from Gen. SCOTT and the War Department, urging him to come through Baltimore unexpectedly, as they had specific information of hostile purposes against him there, in relation to which they could not be mistaken. This information was obtained through official secret agents.

Mr. LINCOLN dined privately, yesterday, with Senator SEWARD and Mr. HAMLIN, and attended St. John's Church, to-day, in company with the former, with whom his relations evidently continue to be of the most cordial nature.

Mr. LINCOLN remains at his hotel quarters, and will not go to his private house as was anticipated. He received several visitors to-day. The hotel halls are crowded with people anxious to get a sight at him. He told his friends to let all come that could; he was glad to see and welcome all; he was public property now, and would, so far as possible, ignore personal ease, as his duties would soon preclude the possibility of a general reception of friends.

Senator CRITTENDEN and Hon. C. F. ADAMS called on him to-day. The interview between Senator CRITTENDEN and Mr. LINCOLN was a very agreeable one. Mr. CRITTENDEN expressed himself afterwards much pleased with him, and has strong hopes that he will bring the country out afely from the present difficulties.

MR. LINCOLN VISITED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE CONFERENCE.

The members of the Peace Conference, last evening, indicated a wish to pay their respects to Mr. LINCOLN. He replied that he would see them with pleasure, but as his parlor was filled, he preferred seeing them in the Conference Hall. After consideration, it was determined to receive Mr. LINCOLN in the Hall, and 9 o'clock was the hour fixed. At that hour Mr. LINCOLN was notified that the Conference was ready to receive him in their room in order to be presented to him, but as in the meantime his parlor was cleared, he awaited them there. The Commissioners then filed in, and were in turn introduced, and to each he made some pleasant remarks, some of which produced much merriment. The members of President BUCHANAN'S Cabinet also called last evening, and paid their respects.

MRS. LINCOLN INSULTED IN BALTIMORE.

Mrs. LINCOLN, while passing through Baltimore, was grossly insulted by a rabble which surrounded the car in which she was seated in company with Mrs. Capt. Hazard, Col. Sumner, Capt. Pope, Judge Davis and Robert Lincoln.

CABINET FACTS AND RUMORS.

The opposition to Senator CAMERON'S occupying a place in the Cabinet was formally withdrawn at Philadelphia while Mr. LINCOLN was there. He will go into the Treasury or War Department, if he chooses—probably the latter. This is generally understood now. The charges against him have been all retracted. Two Ohio members inform me that Senator CHASE probably will accept the position of Secretary of the Treasury. It is rumored that fourteen Republican Senators signed to Mr. LINCOLN a protest against Senator SEWARD'S appointment to the Cabinet, which Mr. LINCOLN cooly consigned to the flames.

Rumor has it that Mr. ADAMS has been sent for His visit is supposed to be connected with Cabinet matters. Several gentlemen have been telegraphed to-night, among them Messrs. ASHMORE and WELLS, of Connecticut, and some Western men, to come on.

Mr. LINCOLN sent for Senator CHASE yesterday, and had an interview with him. Mr. BLAIR also had a long interview with Mr. LINCOLN yesterday, and also to-day.

A POST OF HONOR DECLINED.

Dr. GEORGE B. LORING has been offered the mission to Sardinia, but declined in a letter to the President elect this morning.

Dr. LORING is wealthy, and does not desire the position.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE

HIGHLY IMPORTANT ACTION—MR. FRANKLIN'S PLAN ADOPTED.

The Peace Conference succeeded, at a late hour last evening, in getting a vote on the proposition of Mr. FRANKLIN, of Pennsylvania, offered as a substitute for Mr. GUTHRIE'S. This substitute provides that involuntary servitude shall not exist in the present territory North of 36° 30′ while it is in a territorial condition. South of the line, in the "present" territory, settlers with persons held to service shall not be prohibited by territorial or other laws from entering while in a territorial condition, and the *status* of persons held to service shall be cognizable in the Federal Courts under the rules of the common law. It will be perceived that this makes no provision for the admission of States, nor does it give to Slavery the benefit of a recognition by the laws of the State from which it emigrated, as did Mr. GUTHRIE'S proposition. It only allows slaveholders to go into the Territory south of the line while it is territory and look to the common law for both their rights and their remedy. This substitute was adopted by a vote of seventeen to five, two of the seven Slave States, Maryland and Kentucky voting with the North. The vote to-morrow will be on the passage of the substitute as adopted. This may be defeated by a proposition to call a general Convention of all the States. The Virginia, North Carolina and Missouri Commissioners profess to regard Mr. FRANKLIN'S proposition as a mockery to the South, and say that the Convention is played out.

The city is full of rumors relative to the effect of Mr. LINCOLN'S presence on the Peace Conference, one of which is that some casual remarks of his last evening foreshadow a policy which will make the vote nearly unanimous to-morrow on the adoption of Mr. FRANKLIN'S proposition. I give this only as a rumor, for my impression is that he has been exceedingly careful not to commit himself in any direction thus far. Nevertheless, there is no disguising the fact that the radical Anti-compromisers look dispirited to-night, and the conservatives of all parties very happy. There evidently is conciliation and peace in the atmosphere.

VIRGINIA AND THE UNION.

A member of the Virginia Convention arrived here this afternoon, and reports that the State is firm for Union, unless a coercion policy be adopted. He thinks that any attempt to collect the revenue or recapture the Forts, will carry Virginia out unanimously, but that a failure of the Peace Congress amounts to nothing.

THE REPUBLICANS IN COUNCIL.

An important consultation of Republican members of Congress was held last night relative to the course to be pursued the coming week. It was generally agreed to take no positive step until the report of the Peace Conference is submitted, when they propose to act on that immediately. Another consultation is going on to-night. Many members say the wishes of Mr. LINCOLN will control their action.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

AN UNFOUNDED RUMOR.

Dispatches received, this afternoon, by Secretary TOUCEY from the South, have created much feeling in semi-official circles, as the impression prevails that they refer to an attack made on Fort Pickens. I have the best authority for saying that such is not the case. The dispatches refer to an entirely different matter.

JEFFERSON DAVIS AND FORT SUMTER.

A telegram, received to-day, announcing the arrival of JEFFERSON DAVIS at Charleston startled the old public functionary. He immediately called on Ex-President TYLER to inquire what it meant. Mr. TYLER was happily enabled to assure Mr. BUCHANAN that the mission of Mr. DAVIS to Charleston was one of peace. It was to guard against the possibility of an attack on Fort Sumter, at least until the character of Mr. LINCOLN'S inaugural shall be known. If its tone be pacific there will be no attack on Fort Sumter. If otherwise, they say an attack will be immediately made. This I know to be true.

THE CABINET IN SESSION.

A Cabinet meeting has just been hastily called to-night, in consequence, as is believed, of news received from the South. Rumor says it relates either to Fort Sumter or secession movements in New-Orleans. I will endeavor to ascertain the facts, and report.

LATER—12 *o'clock.*—The Cabinet has just broken up. The business before it was not of the startling character at first supposed. There is nothing from Fort Sumter as first reported. I have this upon the highest authority. The matter before the Cabinet is important, however.

PROBABLE PASSAGE OF THE TARIFF BILL.

The House meets at 10 o'clock to-morrow. The Tariff bill is the special order. Mr. SHERMAN will press a vote at one o'clock, when the debate ceases. The bill will probably be amended, the House requiring a Committee of Conference, but the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means entertains no doubt that the bill will pass harmoniously through both Houses, avoiding the necessity for an extra session.

THE SUPREME BENCH JUDGESHIP.

The President must be satisfied by this time that Mr. BLACK cannot be confirmed as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court,—for notwithstanding the rumor that at least one prominent Republican Senator is ready to vote for him, it is equally well known that several Democrats are opposed to the nomination, and may be expected to vote against it whenever the direct question is presented for their action. These are understood to be Messrs. Douglas, Pugh, Latham, Rice and Wigfall.

None of these, however, *will* vote to postpone the consideration of the nomination until after the 4th of March, and if Mr. BUCHANAN would withdraw the name of Mr. BLACK, and send in that of some thorough-going Union man from the South, the chance is that he might be confirmed,—indeed he could scarcely be defeated. Besides the personal objections to Mr. BLACK, he is opposed on the ground that Pennsylvania has already one Judge on the Supreme Bench,—and also upon the ground that the appointment should be made in accordance with the precedents—from the Judicial District in which the vacancy to be filled occurred. It will be remembered that Senator BADGER, of North Carolina, was rejected by the Senate when nominated for the Supreme Court by Mr. FILLMORE, upon this ground. Even some of those who will vote for BLACK do so with reluctance, because, as they say, the precedent thus set would enable Mr. LINCOLN in the future to nominate a Massachusetts man to preside over the United States Courts in South Carolina or Georgia, under circumstances that would make him very distasteful to that section and lead to serious trouble.

CONDITION OF MR. VAN WYCK.

Mr. VAN WYCK is apparently no better yet. He is quite ill from internal injuries. By order of his physician, only very few persons are admitted to see him. His physician thinks his injuries are not dangerous if they are properly treated.

AN ERROR CORRECTED.

The Washington dispatch in Saturday's TIMES, relative to the Chiriqui contract of Mr. SANFORD and the Panama Railroad Company, was erroneous in statement and grossly unjust. It is due to all parties to say that it was forwarded through a misapprehension during the temporary absence from the city of your authorized correspondent—a fact which would have excluded it from the TIMES had it been known to its editors. It is totally untrue that the Panama Company has had any agent here to oppose in their behalf the Chiriqui scheme. This I have from the best authority, and I am satisfied that it is correct. Mr. SANFORD is a gentleman of high character and liberal means, who entertains his friends for social purposes only, and is incapable of becoming the lobby-agent of any company whatever, yet the offensive statement that he was entertaining gentlemen with a view to influencing their counsel on the Chiriqui appropriation, has been systematically circulated by parties in the Chiriqui interest for their own purposes. This outrage upon decency deserves a signal rebuke.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following are the bids in full for the construction of the Philadelphia Court-house and Post office.

The whole number of bids were, viz.:

N Osgood, Baltimore	$263,631 73
Hawkins & Rhineherst, Pennsylvania	310,650 22
Thos. Manfield, Philadelphia	306,913 00
N. Fresentrale	276,500 00
Theo. Adams, Pennsylvania	208,660 00
Ed. Durant & Co., Harrisburgh	234,057 41
Granite Pennsylvania Marble Company	205,057 41
Isaac Blim & Co., Philadelphia	319,268 03
Rossore & Co., Philadelphia	289,453 60
Quincy Granite Company, Quincy, Mass., (granite alone)	79,000 00
Gilbert Cameron, Washington, D. C	205,759 00
Boutery & Co	352,596 00
G O. Paland, Washington	233,087 00
Henry Philpi, Philadelphia	337 154 00
John Ketchum, Philadelphia	279,062 00
A. Bender & Co., Philadelphia	269,950 00
W. J. Warner & Co., Cleveland	364 632 00
O. B. Loghton, New-York	202,700 00
J. M. Downing	262 718 00
Wm. Henderson	220,400 00
E. C. Seargent, Boston	244,482 00
John Lippincott, Philadelphia	224,973 00
John W. Maxwell, Baltimore	198,814 95

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 24.

The Senate has ratified the Convention between the United States and Venezuela, concluded two years ago. By this, Venezuela agrees to pay the gross sum of $130,000, in liquidation of the claim of SHELTON, SAMPSON & TAPPAN; $105,000 to be distributed among them, and the residue, that is to say, $25,000, to be paid in liquidation of the claim of LANG & DELANO. The original claim was, on account of the former parties, $655,000, and, on that of the latter, $161,000. They grew out of "eviction from Aves Island by the armed force of Venezuela, and the consequent abandonment of valuable guano deposits and erections for its shipment."

The Administration is satisfied, from official channels of information, that none of the foreign Governments sympathise with the secession movement in the South; but, on the contrary, express the utmost solicitude for the preservation of the entire Union.

Various amendments are yet to be voted on by the Peace Conference. During last night's session they agreed to the first branch of the pending proposition—prohibiting Slavery north of 36° 30′, and recognizing the status of Slavery south of that line; the States formed out of the Territory to be admitted with or without Slavery, as their Constitutions may prescribe. This received a decided affirmative vote.

Some of the Commissioners who opposed the proposition, confidentially assert, that with several exceptions, this is satisfactory to all those from the Border Slave States.

The probability now is that they will not complete their labors before next Tuesday.

Yesterday four Commissioners were received from Kansas.

The deliberation of the proceedings have, it is represented, been characterized by dignity, ability and candor, while a proper respect has been shown to conflicting views.

The proposition submitted in the House yesterday by Mr. WOODSON, for the preservation of peace, directs the President to withdraw the Federal troops and employes from the forts and other public works in the seceding States, and all real property to be turned over to them in trust, but the jurisdiction of the United States oves the same is not to be surrendered, and all the personal property of the United States to be removed from the seceding States.

It suspends the collection of revenue in seceding States, but authorizes points for the collection to be established outside of them. Means are to be taken to prevent the evasions of the revenue laws along the lines separating them from the other States.

This proposition has attracted the attention of some of the Peace Commissioners, the object being to avoid the calamities of civil war and promote the speedy and peaceful reconnection of all the States in the bonds of more perfect and enduring union.

TRIP OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 23—1 P. M.

A very large crowd greeted the arrival of the train bearing the Presidential party at York. Mr. WOOD announced from the rear platform that Mr. LINCOLN was not aboard, having gone direct to Washington. Mr. WOOD then introduced Mr. ROBERT LINCOLN, who happened to stand beside him, when, very much to the latter's astonishment, the train moved forward.

At 11:40 the train passed the Maryland boundary.

The Committee from Baltimore joined the party at Harrisburgh, consisting of W. G. Snethen, W. T. Marshall, L. Blunenberg, W. Bell, J. Bishop, W. E. Gleason, J. M. Palmer and F. S. Corkran, the latter on behalf the Electoral College. All of them feel very indignant at the want of confidence in the citizens of Baltimore, as evinced by Mr. LINCOLN'S course, although it is understood he was opposed to it, but was overruled by other parties who have assumed the control of his movements.

A crowd blocked up all the Calvert-street dépôt, and on the arrival of the train, greeted it with groans, on learning that the report of Mr. LINCOLN having stolen a march was not a hoax.

THE NEW-ORLEANS CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 22.

Messrs. CHILD, PRATT & FORT deny the report recently published, that several thousand dollars worth of English goods belonging to them have been seized, in New-Orleans, to secure the duties thereon.

A letter from Collector HATCH, of New-Orleans, to Collector DENEVAN, of this city, says that the business of the Custom-house at the former place is conducted as heretofore, except that transportation bonds are obliged to be executed for that part of the transportation. The transportation of foreign goods is in no wise interrupted, and the duties are collected as usual.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY—GENERAL DEMONSTRATIONS OF PATRIOTISM—THE PRESIDENT AND THE REGULAR TROOPS—EXPECTED HEGIRA OF POLITICIANS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 22, 1861.

The birthday of WASHINGTON has drawn forth an overwhelming demonstration of nationality and patriotism, and an array of military force which must be utterly crushing to the hopes of traitors at the seat of Government. In spite of the fact that the President, as usual, has hesitated and blundered, and recanted and reconsidered, in regard to the question of ordering out the regular troops, the day went off finely, and demonstrated that the Union is sound at the core. How strange that the President should fear giving offence to "the South" by parading the national troops in the National Capital on WASHINGTON'S birthday! And how doubly strange, when the whole city is alive with the nodding plumes and waving banners of volunteer companies who have organized for the defence of the Government! Yet it is on such imaginary grounds that the order for the parade, published in the morning papers, was countermanded, but afterwards reconsidered. When will the President learn that MASON and HUNTER, and JOHN TYLER, are not the representative men of the South? When will he learn that the secession traitors in the Middle and Border Slave States are (politically) dead and buried, never to be exhumed again? The poor old occupant of the White House has so long been ruled by such men, through his fears, that he seems incapable of learning that their spell is broken.

In this connection I will state that an immense political emigration is expected to take place next Spring, from the middle and border slave States, to the Cotton Confederacy. The whole tribe of Secessionists in these patriotic States will find themselves in hot water when they return home from Washington, and many of them have declared, in advance, their determination to emigrate. The Congressional elections, which take place in Virginia in May, and in the other States in August, will seal the doom of the traitors, and send to Washington a delegation of patriotic men, who, while firmly adhering to the rights of the South under the Constitution, will carry with them no taint of the treasonable spirit which would break up the Union on account of the defeat of a political party. Every day and hour adds strength to the Union feeling, and this reactionary impulse will literally sweep the last vestige of the old rotten, corrupt Democracy out of existence.

This traitorous hegira—this flight of foul birds—will completely overwhelm the new Government of Cottondom, and will probably be more disastrous to the new Government than the locusts of Egypt. Every fellow in office here, who turns traitor to the Union, will expect to be rewarded with an office at least as good as the one he leaves behind. Expecting dismissal for their treasonable conspiracies, they make a virtue of necessity by resigning; and with this evidence of patriotic devotion, they approach the authorities at Montgomery with confidence of success. But the financial resources of the Confederate States will never be able to meet these demands of exiled patriotism, together with the home pressure.

Among the worthies who have made their calling and election sure under the new order of things, is our late Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury, PHILIP CLAYTON, of Georgia, who, it is said, has been appointed to the corresponding post at Montgomery. Whether he will receive the same salary, and draw his pay as regularly, may well be doubted. CLAYTON is universally voted a dull-headed fellow, with anything but amiable and agreeable manners; but, after all, he has a wonderful grip for the spoils, and a tenacity of office which nothing short of a political earthquake can break. With no special or general qualifications for official duties, he has managed to hold responsible and honorable posts here, at large salaries, during the last three Administrations. He came in with Gen. TAYLOR a violent Whig, and went over to PIERCE in 1852, since which time he has been a fiery secession "Democrat," and held on to his post for weeks after the departure of COBB, his patron, and for months after he had avowed his treasonable sympathies.

It is said that HILLYER, another Georgian, who resigned the office of Solicitor of the Treasury a week or two ago, held on until he received assurances of an appointment at Montgomery. I cannot vouch for the correctness of this statement; but it is quite certain that he was up to his ears in treason long before his resignation. PRICE, the Treasurer, who has declared his purpose of emigration to Texas in the event of Missouri's remaining in the Union, still clings to the treasury keys. Why has he not been removed? Can a man serve two masters? Can he be faithful and true to a Government which he loathes, and which he is anxious to see broken up?

I stated, a week or ten days ago, that from the desperate secession tone of the speech of GREEN, of Missouri, I inferred that he intended removing South. I understand that that is his purpose, unless the State which he so grossly misrepresents shall wheel about and join the seceders. As that event is not likely to happen we may set him down on the way-bill for Texas, or some point below the line of Arkansas and Tennessee.

The result of the recent election in Arkansas shows that the non-slaveholders north of Little Rock cannot be dragged out of the Union to gratify the cotton planters in the southern part of the State. The northern half of the State, bordering on Missouri, has scarcely one slave to ten white persons, and is filled up with the poorer classes from Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina and Virginia. The cotton region, and of course the slave region, is in the southern half of the State, mainly on the Washita River.

Great preparations have been made for the Inauguration Ball, and it is to be hoped that no one will refrain from attending it from apprehended troubles. Nothing is now further from probability than an attack on the Capital. The demonstration to-day puts to rest all fears on that score. The avenue was literally lined with the stars and stripes, and among the ten thousand people who followed the military no traitor's voice was heard. The ball-room, a temporary structure in the rear of the City Hall, is two hundred and fifty feet in length by sixty wide. The supper room is of equal length, and half the width. The thing was probably accidental, but for the purpose of removing apprehension from the breasts of sensitive ladies at a distance, it is worthy of remark that the ball-room is flanked by the encampment of the Flying Artillery, a fact which of itself would give the best possible surety for the good behavior of traitors, if any were needed. All parties friendly to the Union will participate in this ball, and it is to be hoped that the ample preparations which have been made will be justified by the event.

OBSERVER.

PEOPLE'S CONVENTION AT INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Saturday, Feb. 23.

The People's Convention is being held to day. Delegates from nearly every county are present. WM. K. EDWARDS, of Vigo County, was chosen President, and there are Vice-Presidents from each Congressional District. Resolutions have been adopted declaring it the duty of all citizens to throw aside partisan interests and assist in any plan of adjustment to settle our National difficulties; recommending a National Convention to be called by Congress of all the States, to which to refer our National difficulties; deploring the condition of the country, and deprecating all attempts to maintain the Union by war.

THE GEORGIA REPRISALS.

THE SECOND SEIZURE OF VESSELS AT SAVANNAH.

LETTER OF GOVERNOR MORGAN TO ONE OF THE OWNERS.

The facts connected with the seizure of a large consignment of arms and munitions intended for persons in Georgia and Alabama, on the 9th instant, by the Police authorities of this City, are still fresh in the public mind. It will also be remembered that twenty-eight cases of Minié Muskets, intended for Montgomery, Alabama, were replevined and given up by the Superintendent of Police, and afterwards were shipped to their destination. As this surrender of the Alabama muskets was supposed to virtually release the ten cases which were consigned to Georgia, Mr. LAMAR, President of the Bank of the Republic, acting for the Georgia authorities, informed Gov. BROWN, of that State, that the muskets had been returned to the custody of the claimants. Upon this information, the four vessels which had been seized in Savannah the same day, as reprisals, were given up to their respective commanders. At that time it was reported that the only matter in dispute between Mr. KENNEDY and the claimants of the Georgia muskets, was as to who should pay the law expenses. It afterwards turned out that the Superintendent reconsidered the matter, and decided to hold the Georgia muskets until his authority to make the seizure should be decided by the courts.

Meantime, viz: on the 13th of February, a lot of ammunition, consisting of ten thousand Minié rifle cartridges and caps to match, were seized as they were about being shipped to Charleston on board the steamer *Huntsville*. All negotiation having failed to secure the delivery of the "contraband" articles, information was sent to Gov. BROWN, who proceeded to repeat the seizure of New-York vessels lying in the harbor of Savannah.

The vessels seized this time, as announced on Saturday, are the ship *Martha J. Ward*, bark *Adjuster*, and bark *Harold*.

The first of these vessels is owned by Messrs. J. E. WARD & Co., of this City, who, up to a late hour on Saturday, had not received any notice of the transaction. The ship is about 750 tons register, and is 13 years old, having been built in Newcastle, Me., in 1847. She is commanded by Capt. CHASE.

The *Adjuster* is one of the vessels originally seized, and afterwards released. She is owned by Messrs. FUNCH & MEINCKE, of this City, and is about 500 tons register. She was built in Freeport, Me., in 1853. On receiving the first intelligence of the seizure, the owners telegraphed to the President stating the facts. They also informed the Governor of this State of the circumstances. Gov. MORGAN'S letter in reply is given below.

There is no bark *Harold* belonging to this port, and it is surmised that the third vessel named may be the schooner *Julia A. Hallock*, one of the vessels at first seized. This vessel belongs to C. D. HALLOCK, and hails from Brookhaven, L. I. She is a fine vessel of 239 tons, and was built in 1858.

There was a bark *Harold*, belonging to Sunderland, England, which was reported at Savannah a few days ago, but it is hardly to be presumed that an English vessel would be interfered with upon any pretext whatever.

The following is the letter of Gov. MORGAN to the owners of the bark *Adjuster* above referred to:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
ALBANY, Feb. 9, 1861. }

GENTLEMEN—I received this morning a telegraphic dispatch from you, stating that your "bark *Adjuster* had been seized in Savannah by order of the Government of Georgia, on account of arms detained in New-York," and asking to be informed "how to proceed under the circumstances, in order to avoid loss and detention." I at once replied that I would write you by mail. In answer to your inquiry I can only say that your remedy is through the United States Courts, or, if you so elect, through the Courts of the State of Georgia, within whose limits the offence of which you complain is stated to have been committed. In a case of this kind the Executive authority of New-York can render you no assistance, for the obvious reason that no law of this State has been infringed, and because the wrong was not perpetrated within its jurisdiction. If, as you state, officials or citizens of Georgia have detained your vessel as a measure of retaliation for the alleged seizure of certain arms by the officers of the Police of New York, the tribunals of that State, or of the United States, it must be presumed, will determine the act as entirely unjustifiable, and will afford you ample redress for any loss by detention or otherwise which you may suffer. If your vessel is delayed for any other reason than the one suspected by you, it is but fair to assume that the Courts of Savannah will examine into the facts with that impartiality which should characterize all judicial proceedings. It is but proper to add that if the detention of the *Adjuster* is the deliberate act of the constituted authorities of Georgia, it is equally unjustifiable, and there can be no doubt that, at no distant day, the Federal authorities will obtain full reparation for you for any damages you may sustain; if not, then the General Government itself, which owes you protection in return for your allegiance, is thereby under the fullest obligation to indemnify you.

Very respectfully, yours, E. D. MORGAN.

Messrs. FUNCH & MEINCKE, No. 41 Beaver-street, New-York.

ANOTHER EXCITEMENT AT CHARLESTON.

TROOPS—STEAMER SEEN OUTSIDE OF THE HARBOR.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Feb 24.

The Charleston *Courier* of Friday last says that a strange-looking steamer, supposed to be the *Daniel Webster*, which cleared from New-York for Brazos, Texas, with United States troops on board, was fallen in with outside of Charleston Bar last night (Thursday).

Gov. PICKENS was promptly notified of the fact, and he proceeded at once with the necessary precautionary measures.

The *Mercury* of Friday alludes to the matter, as follows:

"The special dispatches of the *Mercury*, announcing that a stealthy reinforcement of Fort Sumter had been determined on, and that Federal troops, in boats, might be expected at any moment that circumstances should happen to favor their attempt to reach the fort, were confirmed about 9 o'clock last night, by telegrams received by the Governor. Shortly afterwards dispatches came up from Fort Moultrie, stating that the Lieutenant in charge of the harbor watch had reported that he was informed by a pilot that the steamship *Daniel Webster* had been seen by him off Cape Romain at noon. Notice was immediately given to the different posts. Gen. DUNNOVANT and Capt. HAMILTON proceeded immediately to Fort Moultrie. Maj. STEVENS repaired to the Morris Island batteries. Everything was got in readiness for the expected visitors.

Up to the hour at which we go to press, (half-past 4 o'clock,) there has been nothing seen either of the *Daniel Webster*, or her boats.

We are very sure that the gallant troops on Morris and Sullivan's Islands will keep a bright lookout for both."

A HEROINE AT SUMTER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

In the TIMES of the 18th inst. is contained the notice of a clandestine visit to Fort Sumter of the wives of Officers SEYMOUR and DOUBLEDAY, conveying thither sundry articles for the use of the officers in the fort.

This is probably the visit referred to in a letter from a relative of Capt. SEYMOUR, in which it is said "that Mrs. SEYMOUR obtained access to the fort at the hazard of her life, and, when there, begged permission of Major ANDERSON to remain and render such services, in loading cannon and in dressing the wounds of the soldiers, as should be necessary."

The request was, for reasons which were to the Major manifest, respectfully denied.

Mrs. SEYMOUR is the daughter of Prof. WIER—formerly, and probably at present, connected with the Academy at West Point.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Feb. 23.

The Virginia State Convention reassembled to-day. A large portion of the session was occupied in personal explanation by the delegates.

The resolution heretofore tabled for raising a Committee to inquire whether any movement of arms or men has been made by the Government to any fort or arsenal in or bordering upon Virginia,

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

FROM CHARLESTON.

SOUTH CAROLINA STOCK—A LEADING MERCHANT'S VIEWS—MILITARY FUROR—MERCHANTS UNDER ARMS—NORTHERN PATENTS AND NORTHERN COPYRIGHTS—THE COTTON SPINNING CONVENTION—MONEY POURING IN FREELY—FEMALE PLUCK—MAJOR ANDERSON SICK.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1861.

The selection of a President and Vice-President from the Southern tier of States, so far from producing dissatisfaction, as many suppose at the North, is looked upon in South Carolina as a very wise and politic arrangement. She will have her full share of honors and emoluments, and she has shown in her graceful yielding to the necessities of the case, a very extraordinary magnanimity. She alone stood the brunt of solitary secession, and bore up bravely against the taunts even of the Border States, until the Gulf line, ashamed of their timidity, backed her up.

I doubt if just such a peculiar class of men as abound in the Palmetto region can be found in any other part of the world. Scientific agriculturists and breeders of stock can, by judicious crossing, prepare almost any kind of blood, and it would seem as though some great student of the human species had exhausted his genius and his acumen when he originated the genuine South Carolinian. Allowing equal parts of the pure old Cavalier stock of England and the impulsive Hugenotic of France, with a judicious crossing of the old North Irish and Scotch, and you have a mixture which is, in every sense of the word, idiosyncratic. It is loyal and brave, deferential to women and generous to his fellow-men, but is also passionate and reckless, and altogether wanting in that calculation and bottom which peculiarly belong to the great Anglo-Saxon stock. South Carolina knows her virtues, and she also knows her faults, and in this particular instance she is very glad to lean on the more dispassionate sentiment of her sisters in secession. The very pleasant fictions of her immediate intention to secede again, are very funny, and, also, very false.

I have had to-day a prolonged interview with one of the leading merchants in Charleston, who is as well known in your City as here—a man of high-toned probity, and conservative even in a commercial sense; yet rich as he is, and peaceable in every sense of the word, he said he would rather spend every cent he possesses, and commence the world anew at fifty, than see any attempt at coercion carried out, or any seizure of Southern property, whether forts or otherwise, as long as he and his fellow-citizens wished and longed to pay for everything that protected their own harbors, and desired, above all things, a peaceable issue of the impending difficulties. When a gentleman who can count his bank stock and his personal and other property by the hundreds of thousands says this, you can imagine it is most decidedly significant.

Palmettodom was in a blaze of glory yesterday, and the streets slightly reminded one of New-York in a crowd. We had hardly recovered from the stirring telegraphs from Montgomery, when the drum and fife announced the return from Morris Island of the particular pets of Charleston, the "Washington Light Infantry," who, in two divisions of 176 men, flaunt to the breeze the celebrated "crimson flag of Eutaw." What with the "Montgomery Guard," and the "Meagher Guard," (somewhat Celtic, you see,) and the plucky "Citadel Cadet" boys, they really presented an imposing appearance, and marched as though conscious of the honors that were in store for them. The Light Infantry have been in garrison on a bleak island for seven weeks, with rain a good portion of the time, yet they seemed to stand it very well. The "German Artillery" made a strong show this morning—in fact, just now we live on soldiering. Suppose your quiet gentlemen of South and Wall streets were all enrolled, and ready at a moments' notice to shoulder their muskets, I fancy you would not read so quietly the checkmates of the *Bulls* and *Bears*, and would not linger so long over your matutinal cigar. Yet all and every merchant of Charleston is thus enrolled, and attends to his business as though all would yet be right. The men of families, of course, join those companies that are intended for the protection of Charleston—and, it is understood, are not to be called away on garrison duty, while the youth and flower perform herculean labors at the sand forts, and work for glory and a name. The solid men sail under the banner of the "Phenix Riflemen."

There is a Company of mighty hard boys, who call themselves the "Richardson Guards," although one of them told me, the other night, that the R. stood for the "*Rum* Guards." They are all mechanics, strong, wiry and muscular, and apart from their spreeing proclivities, are powerful men in every sense of the word. This Company mean to form themselves into a "Forlorn Hope Guard," and breach Sumter on the floating raft. I have just returned from another visit to this curiosity, and found over one hundred men at work. All strangers are now forbidden access to it. The gun-carriages are alongside, ready for the 8-inch Columbiads. A day or two will develop its powers.

Early Spring is coming upon us, and the peach blossoms throw their fragrance in the adjoining gardens. Green peas are also in blossom, and the rich strawberry is forming its cones, while apples of ordinary quality are worth a half-dime, and the oranges, usually so plenty, are worth ten cents a piece. The Habanese seem afraid of the Palmetto, and stay away. The noble steamer *Isabel* still remains at her wharf, unwilling to run the risk of running to Cuba under the Palmetto, and waiting for the European recognition of the new Southern Confederacy ere she slips from her moorings.

Five thousand pairs of shoes, and one thousand uniforms are wanted for the troops immediately. Here is a chance for Lynn and Newark. Address the Quartermaster. These are for the regular army, whose dress is of a plain gray, with a red stripe on the pantaloon, and a red cord around the fatigue cap.

The inventive gentlemen of the North had better look out for their patents here. Unless new ones are taken out, they will stand a chance of losing a large share of their profits. Reprints of Northern copyrights will unquestionably be carried out by sharp fellows who care for the penny, no matter how it comes. The sewing-machine interest will suffer terribly unless the parties interested grasp facts as they are.

The Cotton-Spinning Convention at Atlanta, Ga., is making good progress, and within a few years a very large proportion of machinery that now comes from the North will be manufactured here. Northern mechanicians had better send colonies at once if they wish to retain the fruit of their brains.

When gentlemen in political harangues express their willingness to sacrifice their all for the cause, we are apt to think they are slightly figurative in their speech, but when they back it up by checks of $500, it has quite a significance. Mr. McTADDIN has just sent to the Secretary of the Treasury the above sum "to be spent in the service of the State." The Governor's coffers are actually very full from these unsolicited sources. The ladies of the Capital at Columbia have about come to the conclusion not to purchase any more goods which they know are brought from Northern cities. I should like to know how they are to find out. Perhaps a little flattery will judiciously blind their eyes, if they see any "perfect loves of bonnets," etc. I wonder how it will be with Northern husbands. A great many Northern girls that I know have their arms around Southern necks, albeit the hands wield Northern Colt's. Secession has its grotesque as well as terrible side.

A terrible rumor comes this afternoon that Major ANDERSON has the typhus fever. It is certain that an eminent physician of this city has been down to see him. If typhus attacks that garrison, the question will be settled very promptly. Disease in the Crimea killed far more than the sword or the iron hail. JASPER.

CONTINUED POLITICAL ERRORS AT THE NORTH—THEIR DANGEROUS TENDENCY—LINCOLN IN AN ÆSTHETIC POINT OF VIEW—THE SOLDIER OF BUENA VISTA—WASHINGTONAIN PREPARATIONS—WAR BREEZES—JUDGE SMALLEY—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA—THAT BIG RAFT—"OLD SECESSION" PRIMING UP.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1861.

I observe that one of your very solid and, hitherto, excessively conservative dailies, taking as a text the distinguished Mr. SPRATT'S four column tirade in the *Mercury* here on the refusal of the Southern Confederacy to reopen the African Slave-trade—launches out in a philippic on the evident want of *unity* in the new Government, and winds up by having it all settled that the secession of six States is only a political fever, which simply requires a little Union dosing to revivify the patient. If the sheet in question did not occupy a leading position, I should pass it over; but in view of the mighty interests at stake, and the necessity of crushing such *fallacies* by Southern *facts*, I must speak.

Mr. SPRATT has not the slightest position as a political leader here, and is merely known as a mouthty extremist on the most intangible points. The real leaders are men of vast genius and fertile in resources, who look upon the reopening of such a traffic as a policy perfectly suicidal to the South. They know, too, that even if they leaned that way, that the entire Governments of the civilized world look upon such a trade with utter abhorrence, and would turn as they would from a viper, from any Ambassador or Commissioner who bore such an emblem on his escutcheon. Slavery now is patriarchal and comparatively gentle; with the free importation of brutal pagans from His Majesty of Dahomey, it would of necessity become autocratic and crushing both to the whites and their minions.

The North must sooner or later understand that secession has rolled along on the triumphant wave of the dogma, now a political fact in both hemispheres, that "Government rests on the consent of the governed." The wave has become bigger and bigger, until the "Confederate States of America" are now firmly established, and the sooner their Northern brothers recognize that *what is must be*, and that *no argument, persuasion or threat can change these living, pregnant facts*, the better will it be for the cause of their common origin, their common country, their common civilization, and the world's future progress.

In a pure, æsthetic sense only, gentlemen among us are severely criticizing Mr. LINCOLN'S outpourings of speech as he sails along to the Capital. They think his allusions at the start to the doctrine of the absolute sovereignty of the States as being "a passional free-love arrangement," a very low figure of rhetoric. They think that his comparison at Pittsburgh to the "Tariff being like the family meal-tub," as savoring of the rail-splitter, "who will ever be only a rail-splitter, no matter how fine his feathers," while the frequent sprinklings of "nobody's hurt," "who's afraid," are considered as being utterly beneath contempt. I give them to you as free utterances from all around me.

They contrast with it the manly and rich exuberance of thought coming from the soldier of Buena Vista, as he, too, meets joyous thousands on *his* triumphant march, and they point with pride to his Montgomery oration, where he said, "Our arms will still be open to *clasp to our bosoms* those who are desirous of making common cause with us," etc.

Great preparations are on the tapis for the celebration of Washington's natal day. The Washington Light Infantry will, on that occasion, unfurl the banner that was borne through the Revolution by WILLIAM WASHINGTON, a relative of the great "Father." JEFFERSON DAVIS plucked his brightest laurels at Buena Vista under this same banner. It will be a noted day.

A curious writ has been issued against United States property at the Custom-house, which may be finished when that famous European Cathedral is. The workmen have never been paid, so they contemplate seizure, according to law. Old Uncle Sam's property seems in a bad way.

We have had a couple of of war breezes. That ubiquitous gentleman, "they say," has it that the *Daniel Webster* is really going to take pity on the Stars and Stripes at Sumter, and "they say" that "Col. LOMAX has been ordered, by a United States vessel, to stop throwing his earthworks, and if he didn't he would pitch into him. Both stories are generally credited. Ergo, still more excitement, which already requires a new Fahrenheit to mark its phases.

Judge SMALLEY, it seems, was one of the leading men at that heterogeneous Democratic Convention which elected ABRAHAM by throwing overboard DOUGLAS. His vulgarity and profanity (so a leading lawyer assures me) then was not forgotten, and when his famous charge was promulgated here, it created a torrent of execrations, and has caused a good many of the reprisals in Georgia, through the influence of one who was ill-treated by him in Charleston. I give the story as I heard it last night.

A famous repeating cannon has been invented by a Mr. BLACKBURN, of Mississippi. It shoots five times, and is hailed as a bright proof of Southern genius.

I notice that one of your leading "Reporters" stars the Bank of the State of South Carolina. If he won't buy, I should think he would refuse doubloons. This Bank is the strongest in Charleston, and honors the drafts of the Executive in every branch. It cannot stop, and is perfectly sound.

The big raft still lingers on the ways at the foot of Pritchard-street. I have just returned from a view of the monster. Stalwart sons of Africa are pinning railroad iron on its massive sides, and crowds of men, women and children are gazing upon it. They say it will certainly be launched to-morrow. They said so a week ago.

My appeal for the women and children of Fort Sumter has not been in vain, if, as a friend tells me, they have raised $1,000 for them in the lavishly generous Empire City.

"Old Secession" is priming up for the Texas election on the 23d February. JASPER.

Petition of the Sixty-three Thousand—What It Was.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When Senator SEWARD presented the numerously signed memorial from New-York he waived the reading. Consequently, the impression was left uncontradicted that the memorialists favored either CRITTENDEN'S resolutions or some similar plan of compromise. Doubtless it was in consequence of this utterly erroneous impression that some petitions, less numerously signed, were afterwards sent to Congress favoring plans which would concede and destroy the all-pervading free principle of the Constitution which recognizes all human beings, *nationally*, as "PERSONS."

But, in fact, the memorial presented by Senator SEWARD only prayed that the existing difficulties might be "arranged," to employ its own expression, "*without concession of principle on any part.*" It repudiated the current slander against the Republicans by giving credence to their declarations in the following language:

"They do not urge any claim to interfere with domestic institutions of the States. They do not deny the duty of Government to carry out all the provisions of the Constitution, whether respecting fugitives from labor or other subjects. In all things they declare their purpose and intention to act within the Constitution.

The memorialists also remark—however erroneously—with respect to those who look with distrust at the power of the incoming Executive, that they do not ask more than a faithful, honest and efficient execution, in their behalf, of the Constitutional power, and the protection of the privileges and rights which they hold under the Constitution."

Instead, therefore, of asking an alteration of the Constitution or any concession of principle whatever, the memorialists content themselves with a few simple suggestions which constitute the entire burden of their paper, and in language as follows:

"Therefore, we pray leave to suggest that the assurance, coupled with any required guarantees of the rights of the States to regulate, without interference from any quarter, the matter of Slavery within their borders:

"Of the rights secured by the Constitution to the delivery of fugitives:

"The readjustment of the laws bearing on these subjects which are in possible conflict with it:

"And some adjustment of all the States of the Union in the new territory acquired by the blood and treasure of all, by an equitable division, in the immediate organization of it into States, with a suitable provision for the formation of new States, in their limits, or otherwise, would embrace all that is claimed in any part, and could be arranged without concession of principle in any part."

The memorial was obviously worded expressly to meet the belief of a great number of persons, that our statesmen can, if they desire it, devise some plan satisfactory to the Slave States, without altering any principle of the Constitution as we have received it from its framers. It is a great but very general mistake to suppose that it proposed to adopt the Crittenden Compromise, or that it asked either Mr. SEWARD or any other Republican to abandon any vital principle of their party organization. Yours, T.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

A NAVY FOR THE SOUTH.

The Charleston *Mercury* has a long article on the organization of the Navy of the Confederate States. The Navy of the North, it says, is only fit to protect the commerce of the North. Its inefficiency, more than Mr. BUCHANAN'S good will towards South Carolina, has, the *Mercury* thinks, secured that State such perfect immunity since its secession. Then having hastily sketched the various attempts which have been made to increase the naval force, and declared nearly all the vessels which have recently been constructed miserable failures, the *Mercury* coagratulates the Southern States that they "are rid of a precious lot of old lumber, that decorates with high bows and sterns, and blistered sides the several Navy-yards. Not one of the old line-of-battle ships has been sent to sea within the last twelve years, and even the steam-frigates are driven into ordinary by the superior availibility of the light steamers. There is not a frigate in the United States Navy that could stand against an iron-clad ship armed with ten rifled cannon." Since the South has to begin *de novo* in constructing a Navy, it is urged first that the unfortified entrances of harbors should be protected by floating batteries, and that swift and shot-proof gunboats should be provided for the defence of the intermediate sea coast.

THE LITTLE ROCK ARSENAL.

The Little Rock (Ark.) *Democrat*, of Feb. 7, gives the particulars of the recent seizure of the United States Arsenal at that place. On Tuesday and Wednesday troops to the number of 400 came into the town from various points, their avowed object being to seize the Arsenal. The City Council was at once convened, and on application to the Governor of the State, was informed that the troops were not there by his orders. The soldiers told a different story, however,—that the Governor had summoned them thither,—and in the midst of the excitement, and to prevent a collision between the forces and the men under command of Capt. TOTTEN, who, it was said, would surrender to the State authorities, but not to troops acting independently of orders, the citizens held a meeting and asked the Governor to make a formal demand upon the Captain for the Arsenal. This was done, and, as the telegraph has already announced, Capt. TOTTEN speedily withdrew from the place. The Governor designs stationing permanently at the Arsenal one of the companies of fifty men from Phillips County.

TRAGIC.

In the Virginia Convention on Feb. 21, Gov. WISE explained what he meant by his determination to "fight in the Union." He said that he stood now where he had always stood, in reference to the Constitution and the Union. If the Union is ever dissolved, it will have to be dissolved by *war!* He then read an extract from the Federal Constitution to show that a State was authorized to put itself in a condition of defence if the "danger be so imminent as not to admit of delay." A State has the power to engage in war herself. Is it policy to ask a people to give up their nationality, their treasures and domain, and surrender them to people unworthy of them? Mr. W. said he would have the States, if he could, win them by battle. He would fight for the Union as long as he could. If war must come, let it come. We would then have the purification of fire and blood—the great purifier of the Almighty, from the cross down. If the people of Northwestern Virginia would not stand for his rights and him, who stood for their rights, he would bare his breast to their spears, and let them strike, but he would *fight on! fight on!*

DECLINES THE HONOR.

The following card appears in the Washington *Intelligencer*:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Feb. 22, 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I see that I am announced in your paper this morning as one of the managers, on the part of the House, of Mr. LINCOLN'S Inauguration Ball, on the 4th proximo. My name was placed there without my knowledge or consent, and I have as yet been unable to ascertain by whose authority it was done. Whilst, under ordinary circumstances, I should feel flattered by the supposition that I was willing to extend any and all social courtesies to a political opponent, I beg leave to decline any part in tendering an ovation even to the first Magistrate of the Nation, when he comes with threats of war and subjugation against my section upon his lips.

Very respectfully, Z. B. VANCE.

THE STATE OF FEELING IN TEXAS.

A Red River Valley correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat*, writing on Feb. 9, represents that the secession of Texas has created a panic in many parts of the State. Numerous persons with whom he has conversed state that thousands of families are anxious to sell off their property and emigrate to California. Many of the most enterprising farmers, formerly from the Northern States, have determined to go back to their old homes. "Valuable farms and town lots," said the informant of the writer, "can now be bought for a mere song. Negroes will scarcely sell for half as much as they would bring eight months ago. And I will venture the prediction," continued he, "that not more than a year will elapse before whole sections in Texas, now seemingly prosperous and flourishing, will be entirely depopulated, unless this mad attempt at secession is speedily stopped." The same writer says that the secession feeling among the Choctaws and Chickasaws has been excited by the fear that, in case of disunion, the North would claim all the Territories, to which course they would be opposed, since many of them are slaveholders.

MINOR ITEMS.

The majority for the Union in East Tennessee is 31,500. In Sevier County but one vote was cast for any of the secession candidates.

Georgia has purchased the steamer *Everglade*, of the Charleston and Fernandina mail line, to use as a cruiser along the coast.

Col. GABE FOWLER, of Mississippi, displayed his patriotism recently by paying all the expenses incident to the transportation of the cannon, guns and other instruments of war, from Baton Rouge to Vicksburgh a sum amounting to over $1,800. These arms were purchased by Gov. PETTUS for the use of the State from the Governor of Louisiana.

The citizens of Savannah were unable to fire a salute in honor of the inauguration of President DAVIS, because there was not a piece of ordnance in the city. It had all been removed to Fort Pulaski.

The story of the raising of a Palmetto flag over Fort Kearney proves to be an unmitigated hoax. Three or four years ago the old fort was dismounted, and is now used as a slaughter pen.

The Washington *Star* states, that on Friday afternoon the Adams' Express agents delivered to Hon. J. HOLT, Secretary of War, a small box, consigned at Kingsville, South Carolina. Its sides were pierced with holes. Not knowing from whom it came, or what its contents were, Mr. HOLT declined receiving it. It was opened at the Express office, and on top were most beautiful flowers. What may be beneath them is not known—possibly some explosive material or other that will ignite whenever the flowers may be disturbed.

There is trouble among the cordwainers in Richmond. They publish a card saying that they are willing to have their wages reduced 25 per cent, according to an agreement with their employers, but that they will not submit to finish Northern work, *i. e.*, "to bottom Northern bootlegs."

"Is it there ye are, old Truepenny?" asks the Washington *Star*, on seeing the announcement that Mr. Philip C. Clayton had been elected Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the C. S. A. This appointment, and the probability that Yancey, Keitt and Slidell will go to Europe, the *Star* thinks an illustration of the way in which old rats esconce themselves in new cheese.

Mr. WM. OLD, JR., has resigned the editorial chair of the Richmond *Examiner*. The people of Virginia may be betrayed, deluded, and divided for a time; "delusive compromises and exaggerated pictures of terror, the offspring of vice and folly clothed in the garments of virtue and reason, are and will be presented to them." But he is confident that they will come out all right in the end.

The Charleston *Courier* states that a gentleman who has enjoyed much experience in arsenal and armory work is about to establish a manufactory for all kinds of arms, at some central point in the Southern States. He wants money.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* alludes to the alleged suppression of the returns of the recent election in Louisiana, and says that the duty of publishing them has been "shamefully evaded."

The Mobile *Mercury* of Feb. 13 thinks there is something brewing at Pensacola. The Quartermaster General in Mobile has received certain requisitions from the Colonel commanding the Alabama troops, of a character to excite a little interest in knowing what is to come next.

The Washington *Star* has reliable information that there will be armed resistance, if necessary, on the part of the Union men, to the secession of Texas. A vigorous effort, it thinks, will be made for reconstruction by the people of all the Gulf States as soon as they are convinced that the dominant party intend them no harm.

JOHN MITCHELL writes this emphatic advice to the Charleston *Mercury*, all the way from Paris: "Some politicians here speculate that the Southern States of America will soon find themselves in such need of a strong Government that they will take some youngster of a royal line to make a King of him. *Don't you do it*; if you do you will often wish you were back again under the *régime* of what Mr. STEPHENS calls the 'corner groceries.'"

The Charleston *Courier* states that writs of attachment have been issued against United States property at the new Custom-house, by the workmen formerly employed upon it. The *Courier* is also authoritatively informed that, if the property attached be insufficient, it is contemplated to attach the Custom-house itself. Of course, if the State interposes no claim, and suffers the building to be sold, the claims of the workmen will be satisfied.

The Savannah *Republican* publishes an inflammatory appeal to the Border States to come to the rescue. In a tone altogether unaccustomed for so mild-mannered a sheet, it says: "The sending of a Federal soldier to the South after the 4th of March, should be the signal for a conflagration at Washington, and an utter rout of the Vandal invaders from the North."

FROM HAVANA.

A Serious Fire in the City—How it was Extinguished—Later from Porto Rico, San Domingo, and Venezuela.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, Feb. 18, 1861.

A serious fire occurred in this city (outside the walls) on Saturday last, 16th inst., which, from the scarcity of water in the neighborhood, was not entirely extinguished until the following morning. It commenced about 11½ o'clock A. M., and in two hours after, when I was at the scene of the fire, six entire blocks of buildings and the principal contents of a lumber-yard had been consumed. The fire was at that time raging furiously. The fire commenced at the house No. 73 Calle del Prado, and the flames communicated to the entire square comprehended in the Calles Prado, Trocadero, Animas, and the Alameda de Villanueva. The chief part of the buildings destroyed were wooden houses, of small value. The firemen, as is usually the case in this city, were not on the ground until the flames had gained so great a hold, that with the great scarcity of water, and the general inefficiency alike of the firemen themselves and their engines, their efforts to subdue the devouring element proved quite useless.

The scene of the fire was in the immediate neighborhood of the Villanueva Theatre; the wind blew the flames in the direction of the Tacon Theatre, and but for a heavy shower of rain that descended soon after I left the spot, which somewhat quenched the flames and saturated the roofs of the buildings between the fire and the Tacon Theatre, I fully believe the latter building would have fallen a prey to the flames. Rules, regulations and subordination are all very excellent, but they may be carried out, particularly in fire companies, with too great stringency; for instance, if a member of a fire company in this city chances to be absent when the roll is called *at the fire*, that company does not get to work nor its engine until the absent member makes his appearance. The calling the roll at all *at a fire* would seem to be a work of supererogation; if it must be done, would it not be better to do so before the company departs from the engine-house, because to see a fire raging and an engine on the spot not at work, when it and its members, or those of them present, might be usefully employed, appears to my limited experience in such matters simply ridiculous.

The soldiers (infantry) were of course at the fire in large numbers. They exercised the authority they possess in pushing and knocking the assembled throng as best suited their (the soldiers) own purposes. Many persons were seriously injured, and several others, who had been actively engaged in attempting to put out the fire, were, when they withdrew from the heat occasioned by the flames, seized with cramps—a circumstance which, as far as my knowledge extends, is peculiar to this climate. The party siezed with the cramps—*pasmados* is the Spanish word used—becomes perfectly senseless for the time, his muscles grow rigid, and sometime elapses before he is restored to his normal state.

I have seen fires in other West India Islands, at which nothing of the kind occurred. The question, therefore, arises whether these attacks are caused by some peculiarity in this climate or an idiosyncracy in the constitution of the people.

The Spanish steamship *Perjaro del Oceano*, (*Ocean Bird*,) arrived, the 16th inst., from St. Thomas, Porto Rico, &c., &c., bringing papers from Caraccas, (Venezuela,) to 22d, from St. Domingo to 26th January ult., and from Porto Rico to 5th inst.

The Caraccas papers contain nothing later than the intelligence sent you in my letter per *Quaker City* of 15th inst.

I translate and condense, as usual, the following intelligence from St. Domingo and Porto Rico, from the *Prensa* of this city of the 17th inst.:

"The President of the Republic of St. Domingo, SANTANA, has published a proclamation, under date of 21st ult., in which he manifests that the Government has not lost sight of the useless schemes got up in foreign lands—plans contrary to liberty—but has discovered that the Ex-General, FRANCISCO SANCHEZ, with other Haytians, are desirous of putting into operation the plans of DOMINGO RAMIREZ.

On the evening of 25th ult., there was a general meeting of the shareholders of the Cuban Railway, which, with the permission of the Superior Government, proceeded to the election of a Board of Directors, (whose names are given) and then agreed to the necessary rules and regulations for the government of the Board, which having been unanimously agreed to, a copy was ordered to be made and sent to the Superior Government for its approval.

The *Boletin Mercantil*, of Puerto Rico, contains the following:

"His Excellency the Captain-General of Puerto Rico, solemnized the birth-day of his serene highness the Prince of Asturias, by mitigating the sentence of death passed upon the soldier FRANCISCO SANCHEZ CARRETERO, of the battalion of sharpshooters of Cadiz, who had been condemned to the last penalty for a grave act of insubordination which the ordinances of the army, do not permit to be passed by with impunity.

The statistical *Comision* have data, by which it appears that the number of the inhabitants of Puerto Rico in 1857, was 474,058, and in 1860, 578,590—an augmentation in three years of 104,532 souls; a fourth part of the inhabitants in 1857, which great increase is considered as proof of the 'progress' of the Island."

I did not write you by the *Karnak* on the 16th inst., having had that pleasure per *Quaker City*, the very preceding day.

The Markets continue without alteration.

New-York Institution for the Blind—Presentation to the Retiring Superintendent.

The principal of this Institution, Mr. COOPER, being about to retire from the duties of his situation, the pupils, graduates and officers have presented him with a testimonial consisting of a silver tea-service and standish. The gift in itself was very beautiful, and the feelings which prompted it most gratifying. The design of both the tea-service and the standish was Etruscan, and on the latter were inscribed the words:

"*Testimonial from the Pupils, Graduates and Officers of the New-York Institution for the Blind,*
TO T. COLDEN COOPER,
Their Preceptor, Benefactor and Friend."

The presentation was at the close of the evening service in the chapel of the Institution, and the scene was most impressive. The chapel was filled with a large audience, and with blind persons of all ages, from small children to elderly blind men who had for years supported their families by the workshops of the Institution. Three beautiful girls, sightless, but with faces full of intelligence, bore the gifts and an address expressing the utmost affection and grateful feeling.

The following address was delivered by MARY MOORE, the eldest of the three young ladies, who bore the gift:

MR. COOPER: Hearing, with regret, that you are about to retire from your position as our Superintendent, we wish to present you with a lasting emblem of our regard for you in both your public and private character. And we do it with gladness, as testifying to real worth, and with sorrow, as it betokens that you will soon part from us. Before leaving us, we have to thank you for many things; for your kindly acceding to every just request; for your encouragement of freedom of opinion, and for the judicious provision made for all our wants. In the progress made in all our literary pursuits, both in the means and method of instruction, we see the highest evidence of your sound judgment, and find a life-long cause for thankfulness to you. We would mention, in particular, the study of geography and maps, which was an almost unknown science to us, until we reaped the benefits of your labor and thought. And we have also learned that order is not only heaven's first law, but that effective discipline of action and thought is the basis of all elevated mental attachments. Nor shall we forget your greatest work, which is shown in the elevation of the standard of morals among us. We know of many instances in which your advice has been followed with the most encouraging result; and there are those who stand as sad monuments of the evils resulting from the rejection of your parental counsels. We can at best but poorly express our gratitude, or our confidence in you as our guardian and as a man. Yet we beg to assure you, Sir, that public misrepresentation and private malignity have failed to obscure, in the minds of your pupils, the knowledge of your unfailing kindness, through long years of daily and hourly association, while your well-known integrity must always command their respect. Accept, Sir, this gift, not as a measure, but as a symbol of our good will and love to you, and with it our sincere wish that there may be added unto you all that can make life desirable, and from your pathway of life may be taken all sorrows and unpleasant changes; that there may be multiplied unto you many friends, and years of still further usefulness; and when at last the good and perfect gifts are divided among the good and faithful servants, may you receive a crown which fadeth not.

Mr. COOPER, in his reply, alluded to the long period (nine years) he had been connected with the Institution. He spoke feelingly of the fact that his own children had been reared among the blind, and that numbers of the pupils who stood around him had been placed in his hands in early childhood. He had watched with delight their development into useful and happy young men and women. It was hard to part with them, but hereafter, as before, his sympathies and attachments would always remain with these afflicted people.

The sorrow of the blind children at losing their guardian was evident to all. The necessity for tried and true friends in their calamity made their emotion very painful to the bystanders.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 158, 29, 152, 166, 167, 179, 180, 161, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 192, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 47, 355, 769, 771, 775, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 805, 807, 809, 811.

United States Circuit Court.—FEB. 23.

Before Judge Smalley.

The United States vs. *Jerome B. Simpson, et al.*—In this case, which was one of those brought for the recovery of the Missouri State Bonds stolen from the Department of the Interior, Judge SMALLEY this morning decided the motion for an injunction to restrain the defendants from parting with the bonds pending the suit, granting the injunction as to the defendant Richard Schell, and denying it as to the other defendants.

Before Judge Shipman.

Augustus Ferdinand, who had pleaded guilty to an indictment for counterfeiting, was allowed to withdraw his plea and plead not guilty. A *nolle prosequi* was then entered on motion of the District Attorney, and Ferdinand was discharged.

United States District Court.

Before Justice Betts.

PRACTICE—APPEALS.

George W. Stevens et al. vs. *The Brig Roseway Belle.*—This was a motion to dismiss an appeal. The action was for sailors' wages. No one appeared in the action for the vessel, but other parties who had filed libels against the vessel to recover claims against her, intervened, and answered in this cause, which went to a hearing, and was decided in favor of the libelants. The final decree was entered on Oct. 30, 1860. On Nov. 9, a notice of appeal was left in the office of the Clerk of the Court, but he, by mistake, omitted entering it in the registry of the Court within ten days from the final entry, and thereupon this motion was made.

Held by the Court—That the parties who had answered, being outside parties, not representing the vessel, had no right in law to intermeddle with the prosecution of this suit by seamen, and the Court would have relieved the libelants if they had claimed to be protected from accepting their appearances. But as the libelants had gone to trial on those answers, this was a waiver of their right to deny the legality of the appearance of the respondents.

That this right having been thus waived, the respondents had the right to appeal from the decree entered. That the omission of the Clerk to make the entry will not be allowed to work wrong to the parties in the cause, and the respondents' appeal on the evidence is held to be regular. Motion, therefore, denied.

For libelants Mr. Richardson; for respondents Mr. Benedict and Mr. Donohue.

DAMAGES BY COLLISION—VALUE OF COLLIDING VESSEL—INTEREST—EVIDENCE.

Enoch Cook vs. *Charles Mallory et al.*—This case came up on exceptions to a Commissioner's report. The action was brought for a collision in the roadstead of Pernambuco, between the ship *Coriolanus*, owned by the respondents, and the bark *Hannah Sprague*, owned by the libelants. A decree was rendered in favor of the libelants, and on a reference the Commissioner reported the damages at $11,120, the sum which he decided would have been required in Pernambuco, to repair the damages done by the collision, and $5,249 80 interest thereon.

The respondents alleged that the *Coriolanus* was not worth more than $6,000, and they excepted to this report for allowing more than this sum, and for other grounds. The libelant also excepted to the report, because nothing had been allowed for freight.

Held by the Court—That the rule of general law which gave damages for a collision to the full amount of the injury, is superseded by the statute of 1851, (9 Stat. at Large,) which limits the recovery to the amount of the interest of the owners in the colliding vessel and her freight, pending at the time of the collision, and the power of the Court to award greater damages is abolished by positive law, and it is not needful to plead the limitation.

But as this point, that the damages claimed exceed the value of the *Coriolanus* was not litigated before the Court, nor referred to the Commissioner for ascertainment, it cannot now be made a ground of exception to the report,

That the item of interest reported was not authorized by the order of reference, nor is it a right occurring by law to the libelants, being based upon unliquidated and uncertain damages.

That the evidence does not show that the libelant lost any freight by reason of the collision, and his exception to the report is therefore overruled.

That the exceptions as to the amount of damages reported are also maintainable. The expenditure necessary to repair the actual injuries done to the bark are susceptible of clear and positive proof, but such proof is not given.

That evidence offered by the respondents as to the expense of repairing the bark elsewhere than at the place of her injury was wrongly excluded.

That the reports of the Surveyors appointed by the Consul at Pernambuco, which were not made or confirmed under oath, are not entitled to be received as proof of the condition of the bark, or of the necessity or expense of the repairs advised.

The case is accordingly referred back to the Commissioner, to report the actual damage done to the bark; the cost of fully repairing her at Pernambuco; the cost of repairing her so that she should be seaworthy and capable of proceeding to her destination, or some other convenient port, and there fully repairing her; if she was not capable of or worth such repair, whether that was solely in consequence of the collision or of the rotten and unseaworthy state of the vessel before; and the value of the *Coriolanus* and of the interests of her respective owners in her.

For libelant, Messrs. Owen, Gray & Owen; for respondents, Mr. Williams, and Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

HUSBAND AND WIFE—ASSIGNMENT OF INTEREST—PARTIES.

George Harris, et. al., vs. *Norman Jackson.*—This was an action brought by the owners of the schooner *Catharine Johnson*, to recover charter money and demurrage. One of the libelants, Jonathan T. Johnson, who owned three-eighths of the vessel, was before the trial stricken from the record to render him a competent witness, and was examined. In his examination he testified that he had assigned that interest to his wife, and it still remained her sole property. Objection was taken to his competency as a witness, and also that the remaining libelants were incompetent and insufficient parties to maintain the suit.

Held by the Court.—That under the State laws a wife cannot take a grant or assignment of property from her husband, and the assignment from Johnson to his wife being thus inoperative, the interest in the vessel would probably remain with him at law, and he would, therefore, not be admissible as a witness in chief on the part of the libelants.

That there is no party on the record representing that three-eighths of the vessel, and that the objection may properly be raised on the trial, as it does not appear that the respondents had no earlier notice that the rights of Johnson were assigned to a stranger, and without such notice it would by legal implication be presumed to have been conveyed to his co-libelants.

That in Admiralty the real party in interest must prosecute in his own right and not in the name of another, and all parties having a common right in the subject matter of the action, should unite in its prosecution, whether in *personam* or in *rem*. That the decree also must be in conformity to the case made by the pleadings and proofs, and it would be gross irregularity in this suit to give judgment against the respondent for a violation of the contract set up in the libel, in favor of the libelants now prosecuting the action.

That the evidence contradicts the title of these libelants to any remedy in this action. The contract proved is not one made between these parties.

It is the usual course in the English Admiralty where causes on trial present facts of valuable service or expenditures mutually made and received between the litigant parties, and the evidence is too entangled, indefinite, or contradictory, to enable the Court to determine satisfactorily that the preponderance of right is with the one party or the other, to suspend a definitive judgment, and submit the subject to the contestants for arrangement, and advise them to a mutual accommodation of the controversy.

The Court is not aware that that practice has become a usage in the Federal Courts in Admiralty, but thinks this is an instance where an effort should be made by the parties to dispose of the case themselves.

If the parties fail so to dispose of it, the libelants may move to reform their libel, and bring in all the owners of the vessel.

For libelants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue. For respondents, Messrs. Mott, Murray & Harris.

The Street-Cleaning Contract—Injunction Again Applied For.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Wm. H. Williams vs. *Mayor, &c., and Andrew J. Hackley.*—This was another motion for injunction to restrain the Corporation from allowing Hackley the contract for cleaning the streets. The motion is similar to that made in the Superior Court a few days ago, and then reported in the TIMES. The plaintiff was the lowest bidder, and claims that the Common Council is bound to give him the contract as required by law.

The defendants assert that under the law of 1860 they have the right of discretion in the matter of awarding contracts. They also contend that as the plaintiff has no vested rights in the matter, he cannot interfere with acts of the Corporation by such a proceeding. It is argued by counsel for the defendants that this is not a proper case for injunction.

Decision reserved.

Henry Woodruff and John W. Edmonds for plaintiff; H. H. Anderson for Corporation; Chas. O'Conor for defendant Hackley.

More Trouble About Contracts—Application for a Mandamus Against the Street Commissioner.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

The People ex rel. Joseph H. West vs. *G. A. Smith.*—This was an application for a *mandamus* to compel the Street Commissioner to award the contract for regulating Fifty-seventh street to the plaintiff, he claiming to be the lowest bidder.

The defendant showed that the contract had been awarded to John M. Masterson, and was now before the Common Council for confirmation. Mr. Smith contended that he had no longer anything to do with the matter.

The Court concurred with views of counsel for defendant, and denied the motion.

Mr. Dimick for relator; H. H. Anderson for respondent.

Court of Special Sessions.

PETTY CALENDAR.

In this Court, on Saturday, Justices CONNOLLY, BROWNELL and STEELE disposed of the Calendar as follows: Of forty-three persons charged with assault and battery, twenty were discharged on account of non-appearance of witnesses, three by request of complainant, two were remanded, five obtained postponement, six were fined, five were imprisoned and two were acquitted. Of thirty-two persons charged with petty larceny, five were discharged by non-appearance of witnesses, two obtained postponement, twenty-one were imprisoned, and four were acquitted. Two persons were charged with keeping disorderly houses. One was discharged by request of complainant, and one was sent to the General Sessions.

WHICH IS THE HONEST POLITICAL PARTY?

One rough-looking customer, who gave his name as James Murray, was arrested by an officer, who testified that on the night of the Lincoln serenade he overheard the prisoner in some conversation, which led him to suspect that he wasn't an honest member of society. He, therefore, accosted him, and said, "What have you in your pocket?" "A pistol," replied James Murray, and put his hand in, apparently to draw it out. But the officer's hand was simultaneously with his own insinuated into the same retreat, where it came in contact with and drew forth a watch. Subsequent search resulted in the discovery of a set of burglars' tools about the prisoner's person. As he was being taken to the lock-up he remarked to the officer, "Those keys will finish my business." He was defended by a prominent Republican counsel, who explained to the Court that the lateness of the hour at which the prisoner was found in the street should not weigh against him. A Republican President was being serenaded, and everybody had a right to be out except Democrats. To which the Court replied: "The Democrats all being honest, were at home abed." The counsel offered to prove that the prisoner had a steady employment, and thus raise a presumption of his innocence of any intent to use the tools found upon him. The Court replied that industry went a very little way for a prisoner of late. The worst nest of burglars recently brought before the Court consisted of a pack of Italians, who had obtained work at the Central Park in the daytime to cover up their felonious occupation of the nights. To this the counsel rejoined, "Yes, your Honors, but I *certioraried* that matter to a higher Court, and all but one were discharged, and that one was afterwards acquitted." The Court didn't seem to be convinced, but yet declared that as there was no proof of the prisoner's felonious intent, the mere possession of burglarious instruments was not enough to convict him without setting a dangerous precedent, and the prisoner was therefore acquitted and discharged.

OLD AND DRUNK.

John Marshall, a quite respectable looking old man of 50 years, but who had been before the Court a dozen or twenty times, was charged with stealing one boot. The Court could not imagine what use a single boot could be put to, and therefore asked the prisoner what boots it that you steal half a pair? I was drunk was the laconic reply, and the Court sent the prisoner three months to the Penitentiary, where he will be safe from temptation.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"

One prisoner, by the name of Nitengale, was charged with beating his wife, who did not, however, appear against him, and he was consequently discharged, as was also a joke by the Court, who remarked, "You have a sweet name. But what's in a name? Your pounding your wife was acting more like a *hawk* than a *nitengale*."

LET IT RUN.

A small boy, by the name of Kriley, was charged with larceny of a keg of lager-bier. It appeared that he had gone into a cellar, and started the beer to running. When he had filled his pitcher he came away, leaving the remaining contents of the keg to run on the ground. Mr. Beale suggested in the boy's behalf that the merit of the last part of his action should compensate for the dishonesty of his purpose in filling the pitcher. The Court didn't seem to see it so. To them it looked more like a waste of material. But as they didn't believe the boy intended to steal, they discharged him, with advice to buy his next drink over the counter.

BEAT A POOR SERVANT GIRL.

Louis Raymond, an old man who tends a sort of servants' agency at No. 149 Grand-street, was charged with beating Fanny Rule, a bright and good-looking girl. She testified that after paying the prisoner money to secure her a place, she was compelled to come to his office daily for five weeks, when her patience gave out, and she demanded either a place or her money back. The prisoner refused, but beat and kicked her violently until she was black and blue. He was rewarded for his inhumanity by being sentenced to pay a fine of $10, the Court remarking that the law extended the same protection about the poorest servant-girl as about the richest man in the community.

A HOARY-HEADED ASSAILANT.

The next prisoner was an old man eighty-one years of age, trembling with palsy. His name was John Stephens, and he was charged with kicking a girl who was servant in his house. She had been sent out to get some medicine, and having been gone an hour and a-half instead of a few minutes, didn't see her master when she returned, but was assailed by him in a brutal manner, next morning. The Counsel for the prisoner stated that his client was a Trustee of the Norfolk-street Church, and that his wife, who was thirty years his junior, and with whom he lived very unhappily, had conspired with her brother and the servant girl to bring him into difficulty. The Court decided that church members would not rebut the direct testimony of the assault, and fined the old man $10.

DUCKS, CHICKENS, PIGS AND PUPS.

Henry Gardner, a colored man, was charged with an assault upon a little German girl, and setting a dog upon her. There was nothing remarkable about the case, except that one witness testified that the prisoner had twenty three dogs, and the complainant "four sluts, and each slut a litter of pups;" besides these specimens of animated nature, the complainant had numberless chickens, ducks and pigs, which made a combined noise that would drive a sane man crazy. The Court charitably believed in their effect on the prisoner, and discharged him.

A WOMAN HEARTLESS TO HER SEX.

The notorious case of Elizabeth Fairchild, arraigned for keeping a disorderly house, came up on motion to send it to the General Sessions. The motion was granted after argument, during which the counsel for the prosecution stated that the prisoner still kept up her nefarious business now for two months since the complaint was made; and that within a few rods of where the counsel now stood, there was a poor and previously innocent girl who had been decoyed into the house of the prisoner, and there been seduced by one of the richest and proudest men in this City.

The counsel also charged that the prisoner was endeavoring to get the witnesses for the people out of the way, and he handed to the Court, in proof of his statement, an anonymous letter in the prisoner's own handwriting to the father of a girl who had formerly lived in her house, and is to be used as a witness against her. The following is a copy of the letter:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1861.

SIR: You must excuse the liberty I take in writing to you; but, being a parent myself, I feel I am justified in so doing. If you would save your daughter Amelia from utter ruin and further degradation, I would beg you to come on and take her home. She is living in a common house of prostitution, No. 112 Greene-street, under the name of Camille Montfort. If you do not find her there, you can learn of her whereabouts by inquiring at No. 144 West Fifteenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. A FRIEND.

Court of General Sessions.

CALENDAR.

For Arson—James Shepherd.
For Ticket-swindling—Edward Swanston.

The Chief Justice of the Superior Court Goes South for his Health.

On Saturday, Justice BOSWORTH, of the Superior Court, sailed in the steamer *Yorktown*, for North Carolina; he travels for the benefit of his health.

Surrogate's Court.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of Mary Campbe Elizabeth C. Farquehar and of Bossman Moran duly admitted to probate. They contain no provisions of a public nature.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*The People, ex rel., Joseph H. West* vs. *Gustavus W. Smith.*—Motion denied.

The People, ex rel., Townsend vs. *Samuel Jackson.*—The discharge must be vacated.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Hoffman, Moncrief, Robertson and White.

The Bank of Beloit vs. *Beale, et al.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Hutchinson vs. *Walker, et al.*—Judgment of Referee sustained, with costs.

McSpedon, et al., vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

WOODRUFF, J.—*Harbeck* vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Case settled.

POLICE REPORTS.

SPARKS OF EVIDENCE.

In December last a statement was published to the effect that Mrs. Jane Sparks, of No. 645 Greenwich-street, had lost a $1,000 bill and $500 bill, on the Chemical Bank, which she had pinned to the undermost of all her garments for safe keeping; and afterwards, neglecting to remove the bank-notes, gave the soiled linen to her washerwoman. Mary Moran, the laundress, was arrested at the time, on suspicion of having found and appropriated the money. She was committed for trial at the Jefferson Market Police Court, but some time afterwards her case was brought before Justice SUTHERLAND, who released her because of insufficiency of evidence. Meanwhile, Mrs. Sparks has been looking up other testimony, and on Saturday a young woman named Mary Ann Murphy, living at No. 70 Morton-street, made affidavit before Justice CONNOLLY that one Maria Leach had told her that Mary Moran had brought her (Leach) the two bank notes, and asked her to have them changed. Mrs. Leach then gave the bills to her husband, Michael Leach, who had them changed for small notes, paying for the accommodation, as the affidavit sets forth, the trifle of $1,000 as brokerage. $300 of the remaining $500, Mrs. Leach put in the Savings Bank, but how the balance was disposed of did not appear. Justice CONNOLLY has the case under consideration, and it is probable that upon the strength of this new evidence he will issue a warrant for the re-arrest of Miss Mary Moran.

FAMILY JARS—ALMOST A FRATRICIDE.

William McKeown, an Irishman, aged about 40, was brought before Justice QUACKENBUSH yesterday morning, charged with having attempted to take the life of his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth McCabe, by stabbing her with a bayonet. The prisoner keeps a liquor-store at No. 171 East Sixteenth-street, and on Saturday, having been a first-rate customer at his own bar, he found himself very drunk when bed-time came. Calling at his sister's house, No. 289 Avenue A, he picked a quarrel with her, and as she did not choose to bear his abuse without retaliating in kind, he seized a bayonet and made a thrust at her breast. The blow would doubtless have killed her had she not raised her left hand to ward it off, receiving a very bad wound in the ball of her thumb, and the point of the weapon penetrating to the bone. Officer Harris, of the Eighteenth Precinct, took McKeown into custody, and confined him at the Station-house during the night. Yesterday, when before the magistrate, the prisoner excused his ruffianly conduct by pleading intoxication, but the excuse did not avail him, and in default of $2,000 bail he was committed for triol.

ROLLING OFF THE BALLS.

Mr. W. Harry Green, keeper of a billiard saloon in Spring-street, near Broadway, a few days since, had eight sets of ivory billiard balls stolen from his place of business. The property being worth $225 was also worth an effort at recovering, and therefore the police were notified to search for it. On Saturday, Officer Van Brunt, of the Eighth Precinct, found the sphere-shaped pieces of ivory in William Alber's restaurant, corner of Sullivan and Canal streets, and was informed that they had been left there for safe keeping by Thomas Nolan, a young Irish barkeeper, who was sought for and apprehended. Having been taken before Justice DUSENBERRY, at Jefferson Market, the prisoner told an improbable story with reference to the way the balls came into his possession, and consequently he was held for trial in the sum of $2,000 bail.

A FOUNTAIN OF INIQUITY.

Numerous complaints have reached the Police authorities with reference to an indecent publication called the *City Life*, circulated mainly in the rural districts, where it has been the means of corrupting the morals of the young of both sexes. Detectives McDougal and Bennett were detailed to find the printing office and arrest the proprietors, which on Saturday they managed to accomplish. The names of the prisoners are Francis C. Flood, said to be the editor of the publication, and John Mahoney, the business agent. At the printing office, corner of Washington and Cortlandt street, the officers seized about 2,000 copies of the paper, and the forms upon which the edition was printed. These were taken to headquarters. Michael Heeney and Barney McIntyre, newsboys, were arrested for offering the publication for sale. The prisoners were committed for examination by Justice BROWNELL.

AN ARCADIAN ARRIVAL.

Mr. Irving J. Cook, engaged in mercantile business at Arcade, Wyoming County, this State, was brought to this City, on Saturday, by Detective Slowy, charged with having defrauded Messrs. Storrs Brothers, jewelers and watch dealers, No. 121 Chambers-street, of $267 50, by means of false representations. Mr. Cook denies the allegation, and states that on a hearing before a Majistrate he can prove that the goods in question were sold to him without any representations having been made on his part at all, and that Nathaniel G. Holton, a clerk for the complainants, induced him to purchase the property, having first ascertained at a Commercial Agency what was his standing as a business man. The transaction occurred on the 27th of last February, subsequent to which he had been unfortunate and was compelled to make an assignment. He will be taken before Justice BRENNAN today.

AN IRRESISTIBLE TEMPTATION.

John Simon, a young carpenter, was arrested on Saturday, by officer Holland, of the Tombs Court Squad, and arraigned before Justice BROWNELL, charged with the theft of $700 in bank bills, from Mr. Charles Reitemyer, of No. 5 Broadway. The prisoner, it appeared, had been employed to do joiner work for the complainant, and finding a wallet containing $3,000, which Mr. Reitemyer had negligently left in an open closet, he helped himself to $700, and replaced the remainder on a shelf. After Simon had gone the theft was discovered, but his arrest was quickly effected. He vehemently asserted his innocence, but the Magistrate required bail in $2,000 for his appearance to answer.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 23.

$20,000	U. S. 5s, '74	85
4,000	Tr's. 12 ₱c. Nts. c	102¾
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	72
1,000	Missouri St 6s	65⅛
1,000	N. Car. State 6s	79
2,000	Br'klyn C. W. L.	100¾
2,000	N.Y.&N.Hav. 6's	90
2,000	N.Y. & N Haven bonds 7's 1866	97
1,000	Mich. So. 1 m.bs.	82
1,000	Mich So. 2dm bs.	54
3,000	Chic.&N.W. 2dm.	16
5	Bank of New-York	92
10	Bank of Republic	110
13	do	109
44	Penn. Coal Co	76⅛
75	Pac. Mail St. Co	83⅛
25	do b15	83⅛
150	do	83
370	N.Y. Central R. c	77¼
50	do s10	77¼
550	do c	77⅜
100	do b60	77⅜
600	do c	77¼
200	do s30	77
100	do s5	77⅛
350	Erie Railroad	31⅛
25	do s10	31⅛
150	Harlem Railroad	15⅛
200	Hudson Riv. R.	43⅞
200	do s30	43⅛
25	do	43⅛
200	Clev &Tol.R. s30	32⅜
100	do b30	32⅝
1100	do	32½
350	Mich. Cen R.	55⅝
150	do s10	55½
150	do s5	55⅜
100	do b30	55¾
125	do	55⅝
250	Ill. Cen. R. s'p s7	78¾
650	do	78¾
100	do	78⅞
100	do b10	78⅞
100	do b30	79
10	do	78½
200	do 8d	78½
400	Gal. & Chi. R	72
50	do b7	72
190	do b60	72
150	do c	71⅞
100	do s5	71¾
50	Chi.&RockIsl.R. b30	57
150	do c	56⅞
200	do s5	56¾
100	do c	56¾
100	do b60	57
100	do s30	56⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$500	Treas. 12₱c. Nts.	102⅞
2,000	Missouri St. 6s	65⅛
6,000	do	65
1,000	N. Y. St. 6s '72	105⅛
1,000	Erie 2d Mtg. Bs. Ex. 1864	101¾
4,000	Mich. S. 1st M. Bs.	82
1,000	Clev.&T.S.F.Bs.	74¾
200	Clev.&Toledo R. b30	32⅝
81	Pac. Mail St. Co	83¼
20	do	83⅛
50	Harlem R. Pref.	38⅛
150	Michigan Cen. R.	55⅛
50	do	55⅜
100	do	55¾
50	Ill. Cen. R. S. b10	78⅝
50	do s10	78⅝

MONDAY, Feb. 25—A. M.

THE NEW LOAN of the United States Government for $8,000,000 on a Funded Public Stock, bearing 6 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, and redeemable after twenty years, was awarded at the Treasury Department at Washington, on Saturday last, at the average rate of about 90½ ₱ cent.; over one half, or about $4,500,000 being taken at the rate of 90.15 ₱ cent. by a number of the leading Private Banking-houses, in the Money and Domestic Exchange line, in this City; who without direct concert, appear to have placed their offers at the same figure. The general Bank bid of $2,500,000 at 90 ₱ cent. through the Bank of Commerce, fails to take any part of the Loan; although the good motive and sound policy which dictated the offer are not the less commendable. In the absence of the official award, we compile the following list on our telegraphic figures from Washington; premising that on former occasions of the kind, the haste with which the dispatches are made up involved a good many errors:

SUCCESSFUL BIDDERS FOR THE NEW LOAN.

Name.	Amount.	Rate.
M. Ketchum, Son & Co	$2,814,000	90.15
Read, Drexel & Co	1,345,000	90.15
Trevor & Colgate	125,000	90.15
Satterlee & Co	170,000	90.15@90.56
Colwell, Dodge & Co	105,000	90.25@91.50
E. Whitehouse, Son & Co	455,000	90.17@91
E. S. Munroe	170,000	90.50@92
Ward, Campbell & Co	400,000	90.27@90.60
Bank of the Republic	125,000	91 @96.10
John T. Johnston	100,000	90.53
Russells & Isaacs	25,000	91.25
Charles T. Dix	20,000	91
Underhill & Haven	50,000	90.50@92.02
Tradesmen's Bank	25,000	92.50
Mariner's Savings	50,000	90.50@92
M. N. Pownall	100,000	90.27
C. W. Chapin, Mass	100,000	90.30
Charles E. Brewer	120,000	90.21@90.36
A. Jenkins	5,000	90.50
Allen Melville	50,000	90.25
Field & McLane	25,000	90.25
Benjamin Pearce	3,000	92
Charles H. Russell	200,000	90.50@91
Henry F. Vail	50,000	90.50
Robert L. Kennedy	100,000	90.50@91
John A. Stevens	100,000	90.25@91
Joseph Sampson	100,000	90.50@91
Sherman & Romaine	50,000	90.26
John P. Elton, Connecticut	10,000	90.27@91.38
Bank of Lansingburg	10,000	90.25
J. Y. Dewey, Vermont	5,000	90.25@90.65
Brewster, Sweet & Co., Mass	4,000	91
V. & J. F. Gilpin, Penn	6,000	92.50
William Tilden	15,000	90.15@90.30
E. G. Hamilton	40,000	91 @92.50
Meigs & Greenleaf	82,000	90.50@94
John B. Budd, Penn	20,000	91 @92
McKim & Co., Maryland	50,000	90.25@90.50
Roosevelt & Son	50,000	90.50
Lewis McGregor	22,000	91
Jacob St. Larky	5,000	93
John Scott Boyd	25,000	91 @93.50
F. W. Sickles	5,000	90.75
Home Insurance	40,000	90.50@91.50
J. H. Thayer, Mass	2,000	91 @92
P. R. Kearney, Trustee	5,000	91
Ward & Co	10,000	91 @92
J. T. Van Vleek	6,000	92
George Field, Cashier	10,000	90.50
E. W. Dunham	30,000	90.57@90.83
J. Benendorff	10,000	94.50
W. & J. O'Brien	61,000	90.26@92.26
George A. Stone	2,000	91
Lawrence Sinclair	10,000	90.50
Clarkson Brothers	36,000	90.38@91.62
A. F. Scrivener, Dis. Columbia	5,000	95
C. R. Robert	50,000	90.40@90.76
G. N. Farwell, N.-Hampshire	5,000	90.25
Clermont Bank, N.-Hampshire	10,000	90.25
G. W. Patterson, Jr	8,000	90.55@94.55
Fuller & Satterlee, Penn	8,000	91
James Egginton	2,000	90.50
Ship Insurance, Penn	40,000	93.50
Hudson Bank	25,000	91
James Tuttle, Mass	30,000	91.25
J. W. Champlin	1,000	90.50
E. L. Bowles	3,000	90.40
C. C. Sturh	2,000	96
Jenkins Von Schaick	30,000	91.05
R. R. Graves & Co	10,000	91
W. Griswold	5,000	90.50
F. P. James & Co	10,000	90.171
M. A. Nichols	25,000	90.18@90.50
R. R. Fairchild	30,000	90.20
F. G. Fotterace, Penn	10,000	93
J. W. Bolstemer	2,000	93
R. M. Strereigle	10,000	90.25
*Sweney & Co., Dist. Columbia	91,000	90.15
Merritt, Strang & Co	40,000	91.93
Total awarded	$8,000,000	

*Bid telegraphed as $10,000; supposed to be $100,000; of which $91,000 awarded.

BIDS DECLINED FOR THE NEW LOAN.

Name.	Amount.	Rate.
Bank of Commerce	$2,500,000	90
Howland & Aspinwall	150,000	90
Ketchum, Son & Co	50,000	90
Thompson Brothers	25,000	88@90
J. L. Duncout	60,000	88@89
Carpenter & Vermilyea	25,000	90
W. A. Emmett	50,000	80@85
W. J. McBride	80,000	85.12@89
Field & McLean	25,000	87.50
J. P. Elton, Conn	120,000	88.03@89.68
City Fire, Mass	12,000	90
G. A. Burbank, Vermont	3,000	80
Brewster, Sweet & Co., Mass	26,000	85 @89
Hewlett & Torrence	25,000	90
Satherlee & Co	81,000	88.06@90.06
Otis Norcross, Mass	10,000	90
R. W. Howes	500,000	84 @90
W. Tilden	15,000	85 @87.54
H. Scudder	5,000	88 @90
G. Oakley	5,000	85 @87
Rufus H. King	90,000	87 @90.05
E. G. Hamilton	10,000	90
Porter Oncu, Penn	5,000	88.50
Meigs & Greenleaf	25,000	90
J. B. Budd, Penn	10,000	90
McKim & Co., Maryland	100,000	86 @90
W. L. Newberry, Illinois	40,000	90
C. A. Cummings	40,000	90.10
J. H. Thayer, Mass	100,000	90
S. Roboke	4,000	88
C. H. Delavan	40,000	88
E. D. Delavan	13,000	90
E. Child	2,000	90
E. S. Tweedy	5,000	90
S. A. Holbroke, Maine	5,000	90
J. T. & J. G. Frost	5,000	90
Buffalo Savings	100,000	75 @85
W. J. Schenck	10,000	90
Clark, Dodge & Co	126,000	85.50@90
T. H. Dudley, New-Jersey	6,000	86.25
W. R. Merrill	3,000	90.10
W. J. Palmer, Pennsylvania	10,000	88
T. F. Andrews, Dist. of Columbia	20,000	80.25
A. T. Lowe, Massachusetts	10,000	87.55
Otis Daniel, Massachusetts	80,000	85 @90.03
Trevor & Colgate	25,000	90
Jacob S. Losay	6,000	90
W. Barton & Son	100,000	86 @89
F. J. Walker & Brother	40,000	85 @90.03
E. J. King	35,000	85 @90
A. V. Stout	100,000	85 @87.25
R. R. Graves	15,000	90
J. G. Whiting, Massachusetts	50,000	90
W. H. Slocum	2,000	88
Francis Leland	30,000	90
George W. Cuyler	30,000	88 @90
John Hooper & Co	7,000	90
Ward & Co	30,000	88 @89
J. T. Van Vleek	12,000	88 @90
George Feed & Cochill	55,000	85 @88.50
E. W. Dunham	70,000	90 @90.13
A. J. Glosshemer, Dis Columbia	24,000	85.76@89
J. Berhendorff	10,000	90.04
J. G. Wortwaugh, Jr., Penn	100,000	82 @85
G. A. Stone	12,000	82.50@90
W. & J. O'Brien	5,000	90
Clarkson Brothers	15,000	90
Thomas Philters	1,000	90
A. F. Scriver, Dist. of Columbia	55,000	80 @90
C. R. Robert	10,000	90.02
Eugene Thompson	5,000	87.50@90
Read & Lathrop	50,000	90.10
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison	75,000	87 @90.02
S. K. Greene	10,000	88
Timothy C. Leeds	20,000	88.06@90.06
W. Griswold	4,000	88
G. W. Tew	10,000	80 @85
J. Y. Phelps	45,000	86 @90.01
M. Insha	12,000	85 @88
G. W. Patterson, Jr	7,000	86.50@89.55
J. S. & W. Brown	10,000	80 @85
Hudson-avenue Savings	75,000	85 @90
B. C. White, Mass	7,000	90
James H. Allen	100,000	89 @89.50
Charles Augustus Davis	300,000	87.50
A. Hamilton	2,000	90
Taylor, Brothers	40,000	85 @88
Townsend & Co., Mass	30,000	78
Albany Exchange Bank	120,000	87 @90.03
J. W. Champlin	1,000	88
Washington Mills	50,000	80.01@85.01
Sunatt & Whitney, Mass	10,000	90.10
A. P. Taylor, Mass	5,000	87.50
A. C. Las Cases	15,000	85 @90
C. F. Knowlton	80,000	90.03@90.10
J. Woodbridge	1,000	80
C. E. Brewer	30,000	90.11
A. D. Williams	5,000	90.10
Home Insurance	10,000	90
Total declined	$6,559,000	

The following parties are understood to participate in the award of $2,814,000 at 90.15 to Messrs. M. KETCHUM, SON & CO.:

Geo. S. Robbins & Son	$130,000
Geo. S. Robbins & Son, for others	165,000
Livermore, Clews & Mason	250,000
Grant & Son	100,000
F. Vincent	10,000
M. Morgan & Sons	100,000
De Forest & Palmer	50,000
Theo Dehon	25,000
Ward & Co	250,000
S. E. Darling & Co	100,000
T. Ketcham & Co	100,000
L. W. Jerome	200,000
Ketchum, Son & Co	225,000
Union Bank (for itself and others)	370,000
J. P. Coffin	10,000
F. Burritt	20,000
Lucius Hopkins	110,000
W. B. Isham & Gallup	20,000
S. & C. H. Isham	20,000
Israel Corse	50,000
Shepherd Knapp	10,000
G. De Angelis	10,000
Rufus L. Lord	50,000
Ezra White	10,000
Dry Dock Savings Bank	30,000
Parker Handy	5,000
J. J. Abernethy	5,000
P. C. Calhoun, Freeport	20,000
John W. Leeds, of Stamford	13,000
Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford	10,000
Connecticut Life Insurance Co., Hartford	50,000
Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford	100,000
Connecticut Fire Insurance Co., Hartford	10,000
North American Fire Ins. Co., Hartford	21,000
Hartford Fire Insurance Co., Hartford	30,000
Merchants' Insurance Company, Hartford	10,000
Society for Savings, Hartford	25,000
Geo. P. Bissell & Co., Hartford	25,000
E. G. Riply, Hartford	5,000
Saugatuck Bank, Westport	10,000
George M. Ives, Stafford Springs	5,000
John H. Walkinson, Middletown	10,000
Pittsburgh Trust Company, Pittsburgh	45,000
Total	$2,814,000

At 90 15-100 ₱ cent.

And the following parties were unsuccessful bidders, through the Bank of Commerce, at 90 ₱ cent.:

Bank of Commerce	$500,000
American Exchange Bank	500,000
National Bank	250,000
Bank of America	250,000
Shoe & Leather Bank	150,000
Mechanics' Bank	100,000
Metropolitan Bank	100,000
Ocean Bank	100,000
Tradesmen's Bank	75,000
Continental Bank	75,000
Irving Bank	50,000
Market Bank	50,000
St. Nicholas Bank	30,000
New-York Exchange Bank	25,000
Greenwich Bank	20,000
Greenwich Savings Bank	155,000
United States Life Insurance Company	25,000
East River Savings Bank	20,000
Henry F. Vail	25,000
Total	$2,500,000

The signs of Trade the past week are esteemed a little more encouraging, and a good many of our Importers and Jobbers are doing an improved business, as compared with their sales early in February. The Domestic Commission-houses are also increasing their engagements to the Eastern mills, in preparation for the later Spring sales, and the movement in Groceries, Drugs, &c., is something better. We continue to hear complaints of the bad collections from most of the extreme Southern States, and the failure of remittances, together with a light trade this Winter under heavy expenses, continue to produce failures and extensions of time among the Jobbing-houses; so that the general mercantile credit is subjected to more than the ordinary scrutiny, and the very strictest classification of names among the Money lenders. Fortunately, and rightly, the disposition to forbearance on account of the political crisis through which the country has been passing for four months, is very general, and nothing is done, unnecessarily, to add to the prevailing distrust or to aggravate the individual embarrassments which are constantly occurring in trade. The Import entries this week are on a fair scale, for the state of the season, and in the Dry Goods line there is an increased actual movement in the market; the amount going into Bond, at present, being less than the withdrawals from Bond of the previous importation. The total of entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, for the week, is $4,629,802, against $5,601,530 for the corresponding week last season. Some moderate sums of Foreign Bullion have also been entered during the week, say $250,000, and an additional sum of $170,000 is telegraphed as on the *America* at Boston. Our Banking firms calculate on larger receipts from England early in March, on account of the very low Exchange which went out from this side two or three weeks ago. This course of remittance is rather to be regretted than desired in the present relative condition of the New-York and London Money Markets, as the Gold is not wanted here, while its withdrawal from the Bank of England may do harm to trade interests connected with America, on the other side. Our Exports of Domestic Produce continue heavy; the clearances from New-York the past week were $2,278,902 against $1,239,942 the same week last season. The Exports of Cotton from the Southern ports amounted to 105,000 bales, equivalent to an Exchange of $5,250,000. The market for Money during the week fell to 5@6 ₱ cent. on demand loan, and to 6@7 ₱ cent. on very choice discounts. The Treasury paper of the Government improved 1 ₱ cent., the sales on Saturday being on the basis of 9@9½ ₱ cent. per annum. The Bank return this afternoon is expected to show a steady line of Discounts, and a moderate increase on the large total of Specie reported last week. The award of the Government Loan on Saturday will afford employment, for a few weeks, for part of this extra stock of Gold, but the wants of the Treasury are so pressing at the close of the present Administration, that its temporary transfer to the Government office will scarcely be felt at Bank. We understand that nearly all the Associated Banks have voluntarily retired their Loan Certificates, which were issued under the relief measure of Nov. 21. The total at one time amounted to $7,800,000, and it is now reduced, we believe, to less than half a million. The Exchange on London closed on Saturday at 105½@106 ₱ cent., steady.

According to the monthly summary of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published a few days ago, for seven months of the current fiscal year, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, (exclusive of Bullion,) from July 1 last to Jan. 31, ultimo, amounted to

From July 1 last to Jan. 31, ultimo, amounted to	$131,941,000
Add three weeks in February	11,185,386
Total to date	$143,126,386
Against same time 1860	151,473,179
Decrease since July 1	$8,346,793

The same tables make the export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including Foreign articles reëxported,)

From July 1 to Jan. 31	$71,068,000
Add three weeks in February	7,834,639
Total to date	$78,902,639
Against same time 1860	46,947,755
Increase since July 1	$31,954,884

The same tables make the Export of Specie

From 1st of July to present date	$20,869,000
Against same time, 1860	38,157,347
Decrease since July 1	$17,288,347

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

Loan of the United States of 1874	87@85
*New-York Central	78@76¾@77⅜
New-York and Erie	33@30½@31⅛
Reading	43⅛@42⅛
Rock Island	57¾@57
Michigan Guaranteed	32@31⅝
Michigan Southern	14⅛@14⅛
Michigan Central	56⅛@55⅝
Toledo	33⅛@32⅛
Galena	72¾@71⅛
Illinois Central	78⅛@79
Panama	113@113⅛
Pacific Mail	84⅛@83⅛
Missouris	66⅛@64⅛@66@64⅛
Virginias	76⅛@75⅛
Tennessees	73⅛@74@72@72⅛
Illinois Central Bonds	95⅛@95⅛
Hudson River	44⅛@43⅛
Harlem Preferred	39¾@37⅛@38⅛
Burlington and Quincy	72@70⅛
Harlem Common	16⅛@15⅛

*Ex-Feb. Dividend.

The Stock Exchange was rather less active last week than through the previous fortnight, and while the fluctuations in prices were not violent, the spirit of the market was made dull by the unsettled condition of political affairs at Washington, and the uncertainty which seemed to hang over the probable course of the new Administration. After the President elect passed through this City, there was less apprehension indulged as to the temper of the counsels which he is likely to call around him; and now that he has reached the seat of Government, the public confidence on this question will soon be able to take a more certain direction. The market is generally lower than at the close of the previous week, although late on Saturday the inclination was to firmness in prices, so far as business showed itself at all. There was a marked pause in speculation at the Second Board, awaiting the news from the award of the Loan at Washington, and more definite advices of the sudden movement of Mr. LINCOLN from Harrisburgh, and the result of the Peace Conference, the members of which, without distinction of party or of North and South, he is now offered the opportunity to mingle with. The present week will no doubt be one of increased anxiety in both political and financial circles, but the hope is indulged that twenty-four or forty-eight hours will give some reliable shape to the measures of pacification which are to precede the adjournment of Congress and the inauguration of the new President. The Railway Share list and the State Stocks were equally influenced last week by the varying rumors of a political nature. The foreign news had little or no influence on either. The Railway mortgages, with one or two exceptions, continue firm and in fair investment request, the improvement being most decided in Eries. The Federal Five ₱ cents. fell off 2 ₱ cent. on account of the new Six ₱ cent. Loan, which it was understood in advance would be awarded at a relatively cheaper rate.

The Federal District Court of New-York, Judge SMALLEY, has dismissed the injunction of the General Government against the use and transfer of the State Bonds, abstracted by a Government servant from the Indian Bureau, in the Interior Department at Washington. The Court held that the Bonds, being payable to bearer, are negotiable by simple delivery, and are good in the hands of *bona fide* holders. This decision, although simply concurring in the common sense view of the question, is important, as relieving from all legal taint about $870,000 Bonds, held by the public, on the States of Missouri, Tennessee, and North Carolina, against which a warning was advertised by the late Secretary of the Interior, when the fraud of his own Clerk was discovered. It is not likely that the opinion of the District Judge will be appealed from by the Government, nor is it probable that any further attention will be paid to the warning by either of the States whose credit and punctuality would be impaired by refusing payment of the coupons attached to their Bonds to bearer.

We learn that the State of Missouri, whose Legislature is now in session, is about to add another evidence of her public faith, as well as devotion to the old Union, by making extra provision for the interest on her Public Debt, due in July and January next. The Legislature will probably order the sale of her valuable stock of $320,000 in the Bank of Missouri, the proceeds of which will go to the interest fund, and will also secure an advance of $500,000 on the future revenues of the State from the other Banks of the State, per capital, in consideration of the bill of relief about to be passed against the suspension of Specie payments. The present tax levy for 1861 will be equal to and available for the January interest, while the above mentioned provisions will make secure the prompt payment of the July interest. Beyond these arrangements, an additional mill tax will be levied for 1862 and so long thereafter as this extra provision may be necessary, with a view to protect the Public Credit.

In contrast with the preparations made by Missouri for the voluntary and peaceable protection of the public weal of her people, we may notice an extraordinary War tax just levied by the Convention of Mississippi, amounting to an addition of 50 ₱ cent. to the already onerous taxation of the people and products of the State. The measure, naturally enough, already excites the popular discontent, and a portion of the independent Press of Mississippi does not hesitate to hint that nothing is wanting but a few bold leaders on the conservative side to create a successful counter revolution in public sentiment. The following advertisement, by the Sheriff of Warren County, (Vicksburgh,) reflects the arbitrary and penal nature of the new levy. It further appears that the Secession Convention ask for a loan of $2,000,000, for war purposes, on Revenue Bonds, to which this extraordinary tax is pledged:

> $5,000 PENALTY—TO THE TAX PAYERS OF WARREN COUNTY.
>
> By an ordinance of the State Convention, a military tax has been levied for the defence of the State. You are therefore hereby notified to come forward immediately and pay the same. And as said Convention has levied a tax on all money loaned outside of the State, and on all money kept from circulation within the State, it becomes the duty of every tax-payer to appear at the Sheriff's office and give in, under oath, said assessment of money, forthwith, under a penalty of five thousand dollars. This act applies as well to those who have heretofore paid their taxes, as to those who have not paid them. WM. McRAY, Sheriff.

A notice appears in our advertising columns, inviting the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis, and Belleville and Illinoistown Railroads, to attend a meeting, to be held at No. 66 Beaver-street, Friday, March 1.

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York, received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street:

		Premium.
Feb. 22	Philadelphia	Par @1-10
Feb. 22	Boston	Par @1-10
Feb. 22	Baltimore	¾ @ ⅞
Feb. 20	Cleveland	1 @ 1½
Feb. 20	Cincinnati	¾ @ ⅞
Feb. 21	Pittsburgh	2½ @ 2¾
Feb. 20	Chicago	6 @ 6½
Feb. 20	Detroit	1 @ 1¼
Feb. 18	Memphis	1¼ @ 1½
Feb. 20	Louisville	½ @ ¾
Feb. 21	Richmond	5¾ @ 6
Feb. 20	Charleston	3 @ 3½
Feb. 20	Augusta	3 @ 3½
Feb. 19	Montgomery	3 @ 3½
Feb. 19	Savannah	2 @ 3
Feb. 21	Petersburg	5¾ @ 6¼
Feb. 19	Wabash, Ind.	1 @ 1½
Feb. 19	Lexington	¾ @ 1
Feb. 20	Indianapolis	¾ @ 1
Feb. 19	East Saginaw	1½ @ 2
Feb. 19	Jonesville, Wis.	6 @ 6½
Feb. 20	Wilmington, N. C.	5 @ 6
Feb. 12	Houston, Texas	¾ @ 1
Feb. 18	Forsyth, Ga	1 @ 2
Feb. 20	Raleigh, N. C.	6 @ 6½
Feb. 20	Lynchburgh	6 @ 6½
Feb. 20	Milledgeville	2 @ 3
Feb. 20	Racine, Wis	6 @ 6½

The Coal trade sums up for the past week as follows compared with last year:

	1860.		1861.	
	Week.	Total.	Week.	Total.
P. & R. R. R.	17,167	280,595	20,023	283,812
L. Val. R. R.	14,112	149,984	14,311	153,272
Scranton S'th	12,532	78,587	10,050	75,401
Do. North	2,523	16,276	2,941	20,424
Broad Top	2,725	23,274	2,486	16,772
Shamokin	1,543	13,092	3,628	20,769
Trevorton	1,162	7,011	663	5,889
Sh. Mt., H. T.	—	2,500	531	3,160
Lykens Valley	—	2,845	737	2,626
Total	51,764	574,076	55,570	562,155

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 23

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 88; Reading Railroad, 21; Morris Canal, 50; Long Island Railroad, 9⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39⅛. Sight Drafts on New-York at par@1-10 ₱ cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been, 83 bbls. Ashes, 9,177 bbls. Flour, 13,458 bushels Wheat, 11,044 bushels Corn, 4,430 bushels Oats, 4,604 bushels Malt, 3,273 pkgs. Provisions, 2,505 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 25 bbls. at $5 06¼@$5 12½ for Pots, and $5 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 237 bbls., including 136 bbls. Pots, and 101 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Buyers are more numerous and purchasing with more freedom, though not extensively. Prices, however, continue irregular. In Boston, dealers from St. Louis have been operating with increased spirit. The *Commercial Bulletin*, of this morning, says: "There has been a marked increase in sales over last week, and the aggregate is not much short of the season's average last year. If some parties were not determined to have it blue, the general opinion would be that trade was fair; but we have conversed with people during the past week who really feel disappointed, because their worst fears have not been realized. However, as we have remarked in our review of the dry goods market, those who are shrewd will take advantage of these things, and secure bargains which they could not if the waters were still." Shoes—Eastern markets more animated, but transactions are being made on a small scale only, owing to a want of confidence in the future run of events."

COFFEE—Has been less active to-day. The sales add up 600 bags Rio, at 12c.@13½c.; and 150 bags Laguayra, at 14½c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—The demand has been moderate; prices have been supported. Sales have been made of 1,500 bales, including Middling Uplands, at 11¾c.@11⅞c.; and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate demand to-day, and prices have favored buyers slightly. We have heard of sales 9,400 bbls., including superfine State at $5 20@$5 25; ordinary to choice Extra State, at $5 35@$5 50, chiefly at $5 35; Superfine Western, at $5 15@$5 25; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 40@$6 20; Extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 45@$6 35; inferior Extra Ohio, at $5 45@$5 50; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 55@$5 65 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20	@$5 25
Extra State	5 35	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 40	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 45	@ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 45	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 55	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70	@ 7 20
Fancy Genesee	5 55	@ 5 65
Extra Genesee	5 75	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is inactive, at old prices; sales 1,000 bbls., at $5 45@$5 80 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 85@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is quiet, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 40@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Rye Flour is selling at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is heavy at $3 for Jersey, and $3 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in more demand at $1 62½@$2 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been rather heavy, to-day. The demand has been restricted, as shippers have not been disposed to buy freely at prevailing prices. Some holders have been eager to sell, though reluctant to make any concessions to buyers. Sales have been made of 42,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 41@$1 55; Red Western, at $1 33@$1 35; Milwaukee Club, at $1 23@$1 25; Chicago Spring, part at $1 20; and choice White Genesee, (a small lot,) at $1 57 ₱ bushel. Corn is depressed and prices tend downward. The inquiry is limited. Sales 41,500 bushels, at 68c.@69½c for old mixed Western, in store and delivered; 62c.@65c. for new do. do., from Railroad dépôt and delivered, and 74c. for white Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet, yet steady, at 65c.@68c. ₱ bushel. Barley is salable and firm. Sales 4,000 bushels State at 75c. ₱ bushel. Oats are quiet, including Canada, at 36c.@36½c.; Western at 35½c.@36½c., and State at 36½c.@37c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales, to-day, 600 bales North River, at 90c.@95c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Receipts have been fair and holders have been disposed to make some concessions to buyers, yet the demand has been tame. Week's receipts, 29,752 Hides; week's sales, 13,500 hides, including, according to Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co., 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 20 lbs., private terms; 1,800 Dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., 20c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,200 Dry Maracaibo, 21 lbs., 18½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 2,570 Dry Texas, 24 lbs., private terms; 1,120 Dry Central American, 18 lbs., 18½c.@19c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 400 Dry West Indies, 21 lbs., 15c., 6 months, as they run; 500 Dry Port-au-Platte, 17 lbs., private terms; 600 Dry Rio Grande Kip, 10 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Salted New-Orleans, 40 lbs., 12½c., 6 months; 1,000 City Slaughters, for export, 80 lbs., 6c.@6½c., cash; 1,000 City Slaughters, 75 lbs., 6½c., cash; 300 Country Slaughters, 60 lbs., 6½c., cash; 500 California Slaughters, for export, 60 lbs., 9¾c., cash; 1,000 Wet Salted New-Orleans Kip, 25 lbs., private terms; 25 bales East India Cow, 10¾ lbs., 9c., 6 months; 270 Singapore Cow, 17 lbs., private terms; 140 bales Calcutta Buffalo, to go East, private terms; 68 bales Rio Grande Hide Cuttings, 5c., cash. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 331,300, (same time last year, 304,500—year before, 46,600,) and 425 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 4,300 Horse, 3,000 East India Cow and Buffalo.

HOPS—New have been in request at 24c.@32c. ₱ lb. Other kinds have been inactive.

IRON—The principal inquiry has been for Scotch Pig at $21@$22, chiefly at $21, usual credit ₱ ton. In Philadelphia, 1,500 tons American, chiefly forge, have been sold during the week on private terms.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week, Messrs. WEBZEL & WEIDEMEYER notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—There is little more stir in our leather market, and purchases are only made on a fair scale. Oak Sole in limited demand at quoted rates. An auction sale is announced for Thursday, March 7, at No. 70 Gold-street, of 7,000 sides of Hemlock and Oak Sole Leather, with other articles in the line, on a credit of four and six months. Week's receipts of Sole Leather about 28,300 sides. Boots and Shoes—Eastern markets more animated, but transactions are being made on a small scale only, owing to a want of confidence in the future run of events."

NAVAL STORES—Common Resin has been in request, chiefly at $1 22½@$1 25 ₱ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine have not varied. Spirits Turpentine has been in slack demand at former rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of only 400 bbls., in lots, at $17 25 for Mess, and $12 75@$13 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon continue inactive. Lard is in demand at uniform rares. Sales, since our last, of 500 trcs. and bbls., at from 9½c.@10¼c., and 400 kegs, at 10⅜c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet at old figures. Sales 80 bbls. at $10@$10 75 for extra Mess, $8 25@$9 75 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess ₱ bbl. Beef Hams $13@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter continues inactive at 10c.@14c. for Western and 14c.@18c. for State ₱ lb. Cheese is in slack demand at 8½c.@10¼c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 180 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover is in demand at 6⅝c.@7⅛c., according to quality, ₱ lb. 1,800 bushels were sold in Philadelphia during the week at $4 25@$4 75, and, in a few instances, $4 81¼@$5 12½ ₱ bushel. Rough Flax is selling, in lots, at $1 37½@$1 45 ₱ bushel. Timothy Seed is in fair request at from $2 68¾@$2 87½ ₱ bushel. Calcutta Linseed finds ready buyers at $1 52½@$1 54 ₱ bushel. 800 sacks Red Top changed hands in Philadelphia at $2@$2 25 ₱ sack.

SKINS—Deer are salable and firm. The reported transactions include 43 bales Sisal and 1,000 lbs. Metamoras on private terms. Goat are plenty and depressed. Sales 100 bales Curacoa, at 52c. 6 months, and 100 bales damaged do. on private terms. The present stock in first hands comprises 700 bales Coro and Maracaibo, 1,560 do. Curacoa, 1,300 do. Mexican, and 150 do. East India.

SUGARS—Have been more active to-day, sales having been made of 2,150 hhds., mainly Cuba, at 4½c.@5¼c.; and 1,650 boxes Havana on terms not ascertained.

SPICES—Sales have been reported of 250 cases Nutmegs at 41c.; and 3,300 bags Pepper, to arrive, part at 7½c., in bond, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been more active at steady prices. Sales, 2,000 bbls., last evening and to-day, at 17¾c.@18c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been restricted; rates have been less firm. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and ship's bags, 12½d.@13d.; Corn, 11½d.@12½d. ₱ bushel; Cotton, 5-16d.@⅜d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ 310 lbs.; Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 40s.@45s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Lard, 42s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₱ bushel; Oil, 45s. ₱ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A British brig, 202 tons, to Bristol, E., Spirits Turpentine, at 8s., Resin 4s.; a British brig, 314 tons, to Newcastle, E., Resin 5s.; a British schooner, 157 tons, to Glasgow, Resin and Tar, 4s.; two Br. brigs to Glasgow, Grain, 13d.@13½d.; a bark, 300 tons, from Havana to Falmouth for orders, Sugar, £3 5s.; three ships, hence to Havre, Cotton, 1c., Wheat 23c., in shipper's bags; bark *N. Curvin*, 528 tons, (laid on for some port,) 20,000 bushels Wheat, 23c., in shipper's bags; a bark, 380 tons, from Jersey City to Aspinwall, Coal, $4 50; a schooner from Portland to North side, Cuba, and back to New-York, $1 ₱ bbl. round; a brig, 1,200 bbls., hence to the Windward, $700; one, 200 tons, same voyage, $1,100; a schooner, 199 tons, same voyage, 60c. ₱ bbl.; two barks, 299 and 318 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, Sugar, 45c., port charges not paid; a British schooner, 110 tons, to St. Kitts, $700, and back from Mansanilla, $750; a schr., 200 tons to Demerara, 60c.; one, 212 tons, to Cardenas and back, Sugar, $5 under and $3 on deck; a bark, 282 tons, to Havana, $1,500; a brig, 200 tons, same voyage, $1,000; a bark, 400 tons, to North side Cuba, $2,000; a schr., 150 tons, 12 months' trading to Nassau, N. P. and back, $550 per month; one 94 tons, to the Windward and back from Grenada, $600; ship *Surprise*, 1,267 tons, hence to Batavia and Singapore; a brig, 346 tons, from Havana to Europe; a bark, 355 tons, hence to two ports in the Mediterranean, (Genoa, &c.,) and back; a schr., 170 tons, to Cadiz and thence to Rio Grande; one, 174 tons, to Laguayra, Porto Cabello and back; a bark, 350 tons, to South side Cuba and back; a brig, 346 tons, to Havana; and a schr., 175 tons, from South side Cuba to New-York, on private terms.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	Leave.	For	
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 27
Jura	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 28
Saxonia	New-York	Hamburg	Mch 1
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Mch 2
Fulton	New-York	Havre	Mch 2
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch 2
Karnak	New-York	Nassau & Hav.	Mch 4

FROM EUROPE.

Canadian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 14
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 16
United States	Glasgow	Portland	Feb. 16
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 20
North Briton	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 21
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 23
John Bell	Glasgow	Portland	Feb. 23
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mch 4

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The Mails for Liverpool by the steamship *Africa* will close at the Post-office on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. [Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland."]

North mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Erie Railroad mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
East mails *via* Railroad	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
East mails *via* Steamboat	3 P. M.
The through Boston mail closes also at	6:30 P. M.

On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children and do plain sewing, and make herself generally useful; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COMPANION.—A MOST RESPECTABLE lady, of refined manners, desires an engagement as companion to an elderly lady, or would accompany a young lady traveling, (or assist a lady in housekeeping,) or as amanuensis to any lady requiring her services; she can read, write and sew well; is of a cheerful disposition, agreeable, and would make herself generally useful; the highest references can be given of her respectability; a comfortable home more an object than high remuneration. Address, for one week, COMPANION, Station D, Post-office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; is willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation; good City reference can be given as to character and capability, if required. Call, for two days, at No. 69 West 10th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, a situation as good cook; is a good economist, and understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker, and will assist in the washing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation as good cook; understands meats, pastry, soups and jellies, and all kinds of desserts; also is a good baker of bread; can give the best of City reference, given from her employers. Call or address No. 65 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts., first floor, front room. Call for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Two years' reference from last situation. To be seen, for two days, at No 73 West 17th-st.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES A situation as good cook in a private family; would have no objection to assist a little with the washing; good City reference can be had. Call at No. 63 20th-st., first door from 6th-av. and door off 2d flight of stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived five years with one family; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS COOK.—A COOK WANTS A SITUATION; is a good bread and pie baker; willing to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to go in the country a short distance; good reference. Call at No. 613 3d-av., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation in a small private family as cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 83 West 25th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable girl, as cook; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; or as laundress; good City reference given. Call at No. 118 West 27th-st., second floor, Room No. 6.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—TWO well-recommended, willing, and obliging girls desire to get situations, separate or together; one as good cook and baker, and first-rate washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress. Call at 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman wishes a situation to do housework or cook, wash and iron in a small, quiet family, or to take charge of the washing in a hotel; can keep accounts correctly; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 198 West 21st-st.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant girl, either as general housemaid or chambermaid; understands plain cooking, washing and ironing; references given if required. No. 61 West 29th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A CLEAN, TIDY AND handy young woman, with very good reference, wants a situation in City or country; can cook, bake, and wash and iron well; is also a good dairymaid; is of kind disposition and fond of children. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY IN GOOD standing, would like a situation in a gentleman's family as housekeeper; she is fully qualified as to ability and economy; can give abundant reference. Address CATHERINE H., housekeeper, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

A LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A LADY'S MAID, one who is a good hairdresser and understands all kinds of sewing and cutting out. Apply between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock, at No. 5 East 16th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant Scotch woman, a situation as laundress; understands French fluting; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY an excellent, competent woman, in a gentleman's family; can do up fluting and muslins in the best style. Good reference given. None but gentlemen's families need apply. Call at No. 214½ West 25th-st., for two days.

AS WET NURSE.—A WET NURSE WANTS A situation. Call at No. 270 Monroe-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT Englishwoman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking full charge of a baby from its birth; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOman, a situation as child's nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand or bottle; or would do chamberwork and washing; has most excellent reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTed by a middle aged Protestant woman as infant's nurse; can take the whole management of a baby from its birth; is a good sewer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 1,428 Broadway, between 40th and 41st sts., in the trimming store. No objection to the country.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A REspectable woman, a situation as seamstress in a private family; understands dressmaking and boys' clothing; would have no objection to assist with grown children; reference can be had; can be seen at No. 63 20th-st., first door from 6th-av., and first door off second flight of stairs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent woman as seamstress, and take charge of grown children; can cut and make all kinds of children's clothes and family sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 308 4th-av., in the millinery store.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—COOK.—WANTED, by a genteel girl, with excellent City references, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or as family seamstress; cuts and fits children's clothes; is quick at the needle; finishes after a dressmaker in style; wages $7. Also, a cook; understands the business in all its branches, meats, poultry, baking, pastry, &c.; wages $10. Call or address at No. 216 East 23d-st.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c. at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 in the morning till 9 in the evening.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT Protestant young woman, a situation as professed waitress; thoroughly understands her business; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a first-class waitress, one who understands her business; has six years reference in the City. Apply at No. 187 Houston-st., for two days.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, IN A PRIVATE family, a waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing. City reference required. Wages $7. Call at No. 137 East 15th-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY FAMILY, either in the City or country, in want of a steady, smart and capable servant girl, highly recommended to do cooking, washing and ironing or general housework, for moderate wages, can be suited, by applying at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

GOOD SERVANTS—WHITE OR COLORED—Can be procured at Weir's Intelligence Office, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., late 82 Spring-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A SOBER, steady man, a situation as coachman; is an excellent groom and a very careful driver; if required, has a thorough knowledge of a vegetable and flower garden; can produce the best of recommendations from the most respectable families. Address a note to J. H., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISHman, 26 years of age, a situation as coachman; best of City reference, and understands his business; also the handling of colts. Address for two days, J. P., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A MARRIED ENGLISHman wants a situation as coachman and gardener; a good reference from his last situation. Address CHARLES H., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM, &c.—WANTED, by an Englishman and his wife, situations; him as coachman or groom; understands the care and management of horses and plain gardening; his wife as chambermaid or waitress, or to assist in the care of children; has had long experience, and good references. Call or address, for two days, C. B., No. 62 Pacific-st., between Boerum and Smith sts., Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM AND COACHMAN, a study, respectable Protestant man; he has four years City reference from his last place; he will be found a first-class man, and will be strongly recommended. Address N. H. R., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A Scotchman, with the best reference, wishes a situation; is a very careful driver; is kind to and understands the care of horses; is also a good plain gardener; will make himself useful. Call, or address FREDERICK, No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS FARMER, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTanat man, a situation as farmer and gardener; perfectly understands his business in both departments; understands the care of a greenhouse and fruit trees; has excellent City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st., or address J. H.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a gardener, with a practical knowledge of the culture, pruning, propagation of fruit trees, grape vines, flowering plants and all kinds of vegetables; pleasure-ground, lawn roads, and ornamental planting promptly attended to, with neatness; has the best of City reference. Apply or address F. D., at Mr. Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—A MAN PRACTICALLY qualified to fill the situation in all its branches, with advantage to his employer; no objection to superintend a small farm; no family but wife, who would take care of dairy or poultry; best reference given. Call on or address T. O. R., at Mr. Bridgman's, No. 876 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a married man; is fully competent in the various branches of the business; reference as to capability, &c. A line sent to P. K., care G. H. Wade, Port Richmond, Staten Island, or A. Bridgman, No. 876 Broadway, will be attended to.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, single man, who is a good plain gardener, and would take care of a horse and a cow if required, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce good references. Address E. N., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SINGLE GERMAN MAN, with good reference, wishes a situation to work in a garden, take care of horses, and make himself useful. Address B. N., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young Protestant single German, as gardener and farmer; understands green house grafting and botany; good references will be given from his last employer. Call at No. 218 West 37th-st.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG man wishes a situation as coachman and plain gardener; is very superior driver, kind to horses, and knows how to manage them; is also a good plain gardener; will make himself generally useful; has good reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH man and his wife situations; the man as coachman or groom, understands the care and management of horses; the woman as chambermaid or waitress; are willing to make themselves generally useful. Apply, for three days, to C. B., No. 62 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, between Boerum and Smith sts.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—BOY WANTED IN A CLOTH HOUSE, about 14 years of age; must write a good hand, be accurate in figures, and reside with his parents. Address in handwriting of applicant, L. M., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A MAN AS coachman and gardener; one who understands farming and is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply, this day, at the Servants' Institute, 149 Grand-st.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SCOTCHMAN, to take charge of a vegetable and flower garden on a gentleman's place, together with the pleasure ground and shrubbery; a single man who has no aspiration for glass, and would be willing to assist on the farm when required; if married, the wife must be competent and willing to take charge of the dairy. Apply to A. SMITH, Seedsman, No. 71 Liberty-st.

A WAITRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT waitress wanted to go a short distance in the country. Apply, this day, at No. 149 Grand-st., where the lady can be seen.

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A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a single man (German preferred) who understands gardening and farming, and is competent to take charge of a farm of 100 acres; who can give good reference as to honesty, industry and sobriety, may apply at No. 96 Maiden-lane, up stairs, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

THREE OR FOUR SALESMEN.—WANTED, three or four first-class salesmen for our "Wholesale Domestic Dry Goods Department." Those having a cash and short time trade will be liberally dealt with. Apply by letter to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRUG STORE IN Boston, a young man who can take charge of a set of hands, and superintend the putting up of orders. None need apply but those who have had experience in this business. The best of reference required. Address, in full, Box No. 3,854, Boston Post-office.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 25, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Un Ballo in Maschera.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Jack Cade.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Oliver Twist.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Central Park.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Birthday of Freedom—Harlequin Jack—Noble Soldier.

BOWERY THEATRE—Professor Anderson.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—The Woman in White—Curiosities at all Hours.

HOOLEY AND CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, No. 548 Broadway—Page's "Venus."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The City was startled on Saturday by the intelligence, contained in an extra edition of the Times, that the President elect, instead of proceeding on his journey to Washington from Harrisburgh, in accordance with the published programme, on Saturday morning, had left the latter city secretly, on a special train, on Friday night, and returning to Philadelphia, had passed thence, unrecognized, through Baltimore, and was already in the Federal Capital. This step, it appears, was induced by the desire to avoid threatened trouble in Baltimore, and was taken at the earnest solicitation of his friends and leading Republicans in Washington, who had received authentic information that an organized demonstration would be made against him in Baltimore—if, indeed, he were allowed to reach there alive; for it was also feared that an attempt would be made to throw the Presidential train from the track on the Northern Central Railroad. This information, it appears, was imparted to Mr. Lincoln on Thursday night at Philadelphia, and he consented, after considerable hesitation, to the private arrangement which was subsequently carried into effect. He reached Washington early on Saturday morning, and proceeded quietly to his hotel, his arrival being known to but few. He soon afterwards, in company with Senator Seward, paid a visit to President Buchanan, and interchanged civilities with him and with other gentlemen of distinction. His presence in the city then became generally known, and he received many callers during the day, including the President and Cabinet, the members of the Peace Conference and others. Mrs. Lincoln and the other members of the Presidential party left Harrisburgh at the appointed time, and reached Washington on Saturday evening. The Baltimoreans, some of whom professed great indignation at the course pursued by Mr. Lincoln, expressed their disapprobation by insulting the party as they passed through.

The Peace Conference, on Saturday evening, in Committee, succeeded at last in coming to a vote on the proposition presented by Mr. Franklin, of Pennsylvania, as a substitute for the Guthrie plan, and adopted it by a vote of 17 to 5—two of the Slave States, Maryland and Kentucky, voting with the North. To-day a vote will be taken on its passage in the Convention, and it is believed that it can only be defeated by a proposition to call a National Convention. It provides that Slavery shall not exist in Territory North of 36° 30′; but that in Territory South of that line "at present" owned by the United States, Slavery shall not be prohibited by territorial or other laws, and that the *status* of persons held to service shall be cognizable in the Federal Courts under the rules of the common law. This substitute, it will be seen, differs in several essential particulars from the plan submitted by Mr. Guthrie. It is considered probable, by our correspondent, that it will be adopted by the Convention almost unanimously, especially as the course of Mr. Lincoln since his arrival in Washington has been calculated to encourage the Southern members in the belief that he will do everything in his power to bring the present troubles to a peaceful termination.

Nothing of special importance occurred in Congress on Saturday. The Senate passed the bill providing for the payment of expenses incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities in Washington and Oregon, and a similar one providing for the expenses in Utah. The Washington and Oregon bill was also passed in the House. The Post-route bill and the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill were debated in the Senate. Among the amendments proposed to the latter was one offered by Mr. Dixon, of Connecticut, providing for the payment for marble for the Custom-house at Charleston, S. C. It was ruled out, however, on a point of order. The Tariff bill occupied attention in the House in Committee of the Whole, and the first Senate amendment, reducing the proposed $21,000,000 loan, was agreed to. During the debate Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, made a wholly irrelevant and totally beastly attack upon Gen. Scott, for the efforts he has made to preserve the peace of the country. It was finally agreed that the House should meet to-day at 10 o'clock, and continue the debate on the Tariff in Committee until 1 o'clock, when the amendments should be reported to the House and acted upon finally.

The Secretary of the Treasury, on Saturday, opened the bids for the new eight million loan, and the names of the bidders, and the amounts for which they bid respectively, will be found in our Money column. There were about one hundred and sixty bidders, and the aggregate amount offered is over $14,000,000.

There have been no further Cabinet nominations promulgated by "President" Davis, of the C. S. A. Most of the time of the "Congress" is spent in secret session—probably in the laudable business of endeavoring to discover "how to make both ends meet."

The Virginia State Convention, Saturday, adopted the resolution in favor of appointing a Committee to inquire whether any movement of any arms or men has been made by the Government to any point in or adjacent to Virginia, indicating preparations for coercion. Mr. Fisher offered a resolution, which was referred, opposing a National Convention, and declaring that there was ground to fear that such a body would reorganize the Judiciary system, and make the Judges of the Supreme Court elective. A member of the Convention just arrived at Washington says Virginia is firm for the Union unless a coercion policy is adopted.

We announced, on Saturday, that the Governor of Georgia has again made a seizure of vessels belonging to the port of New-York. One of these vessels—the bark *Adjuster*—was among those first seized, and afterwards released. She is owned by Messrs. Funch & Meincke, who have notified the President and Gov. Morgan of the circumstances. The ship *Martha J. Ward*, another of the vessels, is owned by J. E. Ward & Co. As there is no bark *Harold* owned in New-York, it is supposed the last vessel named, may be one belonging to Sunderland, England, which was recently reported at Savannah, or that she may be the schooner *Julia A. Hallock*, another of the vessels first seized. The latter vessel belongs to Brookhaven, L. I.

By the Pony Express, which left San Francisco on the 9th inst., and passed Fort Kearney on Saturday, we have later advices from the Pacific side. No more failures were reported in San Francisco, and it was believed that no more would take place. The California Legislature was still undecided on the question of the election of a United States Senator, and it was doubtful when that event would take place. On account of the embarrassed condition of the National finances, all the workmen in the employ of the Government at the Navy-yard and other public establishments had been discharged.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, Capt. Petrie, left this port on Saturday noon, for Liverpool, *via* Queenstown, with ninety passengers. The steamship *New-York*, Capt. Von Sauten, left at the same time for Southampton and Bremen, with eighty-six passengers.

The State Senate met on Saturday, but no quorum being present, it was voted to adjourn until 7½ o'clock this evening. The Assembly was not in session.

Mr. Williams, who claims to be the lowest bidder for the street-cleaning contract, whose injunction (obtained in the Superior Court) to restrain the Corporation from awarding it to Hackley was dissolved, has now applied to Judge Brady, at the Special Term of the Common Pleas, for a new order of injunction. Decision was reserved. Chief Justice Bosworth, of the Superior Court, on Saturday, started for North Carolina, seeking a renewal of his health in the trip. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice Leonard, on Saturday, denied a motion for a *mandamus* to compel the Street Commissioner to award the contract for regulating Fifty-seventh-street to Joseph H. West.

The Stock Market was dull on Saturday, awaiting the news of the public Loan awarded at Washington, as well as further political advices. A new interest was imparted to the latter by the sudden appearance of Mr. Lincoln in Washington. In the afternoon, prices closed steady.

Trade in Breadstuffs on Saturday was restricted, though buyers had any existing advantage. Provisions were unsettled. Hay and Hops, Clover and Timothy Seed, Rice, Tallow, and Scotch Pig Iron were in demand. Oils, Fish, Candles, Naval Stores, Hemp, Hides, Leather, Lime and Tobacco were quiet. Coffee and Cotton were less active. Sugars and Whisky attracted more attention. The freight engagements were rather limited. There were 455 vessels of all classes in port.

Mr. Lincoln in Washington.

The whole country will hear with satisfaction that the President elect has arrived at Washington, and met with a peaceful and perfectly respectful reception from the officers of the Government, and the citizens and visitors of the Capital. It is certainly to be regretted that any necessity should have arisen for his departure from the programme of the journey which he had marked out. As to the motive which induced this departure, there seems to be some discrepancy in the accounts thus far received. The first report ascribed it to the receipt of information, from a source entitled to credit, that a secret plot had been formed to assassinate him on the way to Baltimore, or during his passage through that city. This is the statement that reaches us from Harrisburgh, and it comes with so much of detail as to leave no room to doubt that it was the prevailing belief of those connected with the Presidential party.

But our Washington correspondent gives us an explanation of the affair which seems much more likely to be well founded. He states that Mr. Lincoln was advised to take this course *by the authorities of Baltimore*, in order to avoid the obtrusive attentions of a set of pretended political friends, whose character and general reputation did not afford sufficient warrant for their good behavior:—and that the motive for the advice was to save the city from the reproach of proceedings which there was too much reason to fear would take place at his reception.

This is a natural explanation of the affair, and seems much the most likely to be true. Baltimore has for some years past been a rather turbulent city, and has been specially disgraced by its political clubs. The Baltimore *Sun* acknowledges that "Mr. Buchanan, in his passage through Baltimore, was exposed to insult;"—and there certainly was no reason to suppose that Mr. Lincoln would be likely to escape similar annoyance.

But even if the other report were true, and the object of the change of programme had been to evade the danger of threatened assassination, we see no reason for any censure of Mr. Lincoln's course. It is not easy to exaggerate the importance of his life to the country at the present moment. His assassination would, beyond all question, plunge us into civil commotions, the end of which no man can foresee; and any apprehension of such an event, therefore, becomes a matter of public concern. He had no right to regard it from a merely personal point of view, nor to guide his action in regard to it by his personal feelings or predilections.

Mr. Seward and Mr. Lincoln.

We copy in another column a letter from Washington in the *Evening Post*, which merits the attention of all who prize the integrity of the Republican Party above the gratification of selfish and malignant faction. It relates to the intrigues which have been for some time on foot to drive Gov. Seward from Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, and sets forth, with great clearness and force, the motives of those engaged in it, and the disastrous results which would follow their success.

The fact that such a purpose should be cherished by any portion of the Republican Party, under existing circumstances, is not calculated to inspire the country with any high confidence in its wisdom, or its ability to wield successfully the power which has been committed to its hands. Its success, if such a thing were possible, would be the signal for the instant disruption of the party, and the precursor of a failure in the attempt to administer the Government, more marked and more lamentable than the country has ever yet seen.

The *Post's* correspondent ascribes this conspiracy against Mr. Seward partly to personal hostility in the State of New-York. This motive is unquestionably very active and very powerful in some quarters. No one at all conversant with the political history of the past ten years, can doubt that it stimulates the *Tribune* to the fierce and relentless warfare which it is waging against every Republican who, in common with Mr. Seward, desires to place the Administration upon a basis compatible with the existence of the Union. But this crusade is also due in part to the element of *Abolitionism*, which is struggling for the control of the Republican Party, and which has acted with that party hitherto only in the hope of being able, sooner or later, to coerce it into subserviency to its own purposes and plans. The open and avowed Abolitionists are for disunion, and do not hesitate to proclaim it. Their secret allies and agents in the ranks of the Republican Party, and in the office of the *Tribune*, seek the same end by a more covert but an equally effective policy.

Mr. Seward, without sacrificing or jeoparding in the slightest degree any principle of the Republican Party, took the earliest opportunity to repudiate all sympathy or concert, of action or of sentiment, with the Abolition Disunionists. He proclaimed, in the most eloquent and emphatic language ever brought to the subject, his supreme and unalterable devotion to the Union,—his purpose to make every effort and every sacrifice necessary to its preservation, and his utter abhorrence of all schemes, in whatever quarter they may be cherished, for promoting directly or indirectly its dissolution. *This is his offence.* It is not that he has abandoned the Republican platform,—nor that he has done or said anything whatever inconsistent with the most loyal devotion to the Republican Party,—for nothing of this sort has ever fallen from his lips. But he has touched, with an Ithuriel spear, the demon of Disunion that lurked in ambush under shelter of the Republican Party. He exposed its shape and provoked its venom. But he has forced it to retreat from some of the positions it had ventured to take, and to again assume a guise which it was on the point of throwing aside as no longer needed. Its organs have ceased openly to advocate the doctrine of "peaceable secession."

We do not believe there is the slightest reason to fear the success of the perilous intrigues to which the *Post* refers. Mr. Lincoln evinced a just recognition of the condition of the country, as well as the sentiments of the Republican Party, when he called Mr. Seward to his Cabinet:—and the same good sense which prompted this act will protect him from the machinations in question. Mr. Lincoln has not thus far given any indications of the weakness and subserviency upon which these factious malignants evidently rely for the success of their schemes.

Seceding from Secession.

Judging from the editorial correspondence of the Charleston *Mercury*, dated from the seat of Government of the new Southern Confederacy, the Palmetto patriots are beginning to realize, that in severing their connection with the United States, they may possibly have done the reverse of improving their condition. They are already called upon to "prepare their minds for a failure in the future permanent Southern Constitution;" they are told that "surely McDuffie lived in vain and Calhoun taught for naught;" they are warned that "the fruit of the labors of thirty odd long years, in strife and bitterness, is about to slip through their fingers;"—and finally their dismal epistolary prophet winds up the first part of his picture by the declaration that, "South Carolina is about to be resaddled with almost every grievance *except abolition*," of which she had reason to complain while still a member of the United States.

These grievances are then recited with fiery vehemence and ardor—the correspondent broadly hinting that a new secession may ere long become necessary. The commerce of South Carolina, he proclaims, must never again submit "to be plundered, crippled, destroyed by tariffs—even discriminating tariffs." The "Yankee Swindle" of only allowing five slaves to count as three citizens in the estimate for political representation must be abandoned, "the black population being in a majority" in the Palmetto State, and this restriction causing "two-fifths of more than one-half of *the people* of the State" to be entirely unrepresented. Thirdly, the indignant correspondent proclaims that "terrorism" is about to make perpetual prohibition of the Slave-trade a fundamental provision of the new Southern Constitution, thus casting "an infamous slur upon the whole institution," and rendering insecure the "lives and the properties" of every slaveholder in the land.

> "For what," exclaims the indignant *Mercury*, 'have we cast off the North as a rotten incubus, if we are thus to reënact all of their swindles, outrages and insolences upon ourselves? To be plundered with discriminating tariffs—to stultify ourselves with a half-way representation—and to indorse all the slanders and insolence of the Nrthern States?"

In the foregoing extracts, several points are worthy of note, and we shall call attention to their significance as briefly as possible. *Firstly*, there is a confession that for "thirty odd long years, in strife and bitterness," the men now in control of South Carolina have been laboring for disunion. *Secondly*, that having succeeded in plucking their Dead Sea apple, they find it filled with ashes to the taste and poison to the vitals. *Thirdly*, that while the negroes are only chattels, and were merchandise in anything affecting their own rights, they can be suddenly elevated into "more than one-half of *the people* of the State," whenever such a measure becomes agreeable to the interests or rights of the Palmetto slave-owners. *Fourthly*, it is announced for the first time that the three-fifths basis of slave representation was a "Yankee swindle"—all our previous reading on the question having led us to believe that this was preëminently a Southern vantage point, made in opposition to the wishes of the New England States, and having for its sole object to reduce Southern taxation.

The foregoing, we think, may be taken as a fair sample of the "facts and arguments" adduced by the secession Press in favor of the violent course into which they have urged the Cotton States. Gross misrepresentation of passing events, makes needful a perversion of history; and every statement would appear justified in the eyes of fire-eating orators and journalists, provided only that it can serve to inflame and still further aggravate the sectional prejudices of the ignorant masses to whom they have to look for power. Having already quarreled with the United States, there now seems every likelihood that the seceders will next commence fighting amongst themselves, on the issues of difference set forth in the editorial correspondence from which our extracts have been made;—and to this consummation, as one of the steps most immediately tending to reconstruction, few honest Union-loving men of the country will feel any special inclination to object.

Floyd not to be Found.—Quite a period has elapsed since Ex-Secretary John B. Floyd published his card in reply to the report of the Congressional Investigating Committee,—the Ex-Secretary, as is usual amongst men of his class, asking a "suspension of public judgment," and promising that the charges should be fully met and answered as speedily as possible. In addition to this card, the friends and coadjutors of the great criminal, made themselves busy in proclaiming that Mr. Floyd would surrender and stand his trial under the various indictments for felony found against him by the Washington Grand Jury,—this statement being gravely doubted by us at the time, but apparently meeting with implicit credence in the innocent columns of the *Herald*.

Days, however, have rolled by into weeks, and still the chivalrous J. B. F. allows his reputation to remain tarnished with unchallenged suspicions of theft, corruption and treason. He enters no appearance against the indictments of the Grand Jury—publishes no card in reply to the inculpating evidence of the Congressional Committee. His very whereabouts remains concealed from all but the partners of his crimes, nor has he yet had the hardihood to show himself or claim recognition at the hands of the secession Congress in Montgomery, Alabama, where his confederate and co-conspirator, Howell Cobb, is allowed to occupy a prominent position.

Can it be that the odor of indicted felony smells too rankly in the nostrils even of the men who have most profited by its aid? That the unindicted Cobb is to be welcomed and made much of, while the more useful, though more unfortunate Floyd, is to be kept at a distance? This, if it be true, is indeed a specimen of the ingratitude of Republics, having but few parallels in history. It is to Floyd's furtive generosity that the Seceders stand to-day indebted for the muskets which they brandish against the National Government—for the gunpowder which Mr. Jefferson Davis threatens to burn under our noses. In comparison to those positive gifts, Cobb's depletion of the National Treasury was but a negative benefit—a service of value, to be sure, but not to be compared with the positive advantages resulting from Floyd's complicity. Let the Congress of the Southern Confederacy, therefore, revise its action in this matter, and not let the Georgian traitor be rewarded, while the far greater services of his Virginian accomplice elicit no acknowledgment. Both Cobb and Floyd have honestly, by their dishonesty, earned seats in the Cabinet of Jefferson Davis, and we trust that their deserts may be finally meted out to both.

The "Ways and Means" of the New Confederacy.

It is easy to declare that a particular Government exists, and for its members to assume all its functions; but providing the *ways and means* whereby to support such assumptions is quite a different affair. This is the difficulty which the "Confederated States" are soon to encounter—in fact, the great difficulty in the way of realizing their plans. Money is now the *sine qua non* of political existence. Power is measured by the amount that can be commanded. Louis Napoleon wields the destinies of Europe, but to enable him to do so the debt of the Empire has to be increased at the rate of $80,000,000 annually. For a purely pacific establishment, the annual expenses of the United States have now run up to some $75,000,000. It would, therefore, be the height of folly for the "Confederated States" to assume a position among the nations of the world, without a plenty of money. How much must they have, and where is it to come from?

It is easier to answer the last question than the first; for the amount of money wanted will depend upon the aims of the "Confederated States," and the complications that may arise. Do they intend to have a fleet? This is the necessary instrument of power—both of aggression and defence. To command the sea, is to command the land. To be without a fleet is, in these days, to be impotent for offence, and in many cases for defence, because the enemy can always select his point of attack. Russia suffered far more than the Allies in the late war, because for want of means of transportation, her vast strength was unavailable. Could she have commanded the sea, she might have inflicted upon her foes the punishment she suffered.

Should the Cotton States achieve a separate nationality, can they create a fleet? Not without vast cost. Whatever they might succeed in getting would be a creation, for they have neither ships nor sailors, nor can they ever have either except by direct purchase. Once possessed, it is difficult to see how a fleet is to be maintained the year round in Southern waters. Every Southern port is liable to fatal epidemics, to say nothing of the destructive effects of tropical climates upon all kinds of material and stores. These difficulties would render the maintenance, for any considerable length of time, of any fleet that might be acquired, impossible, because no nation can long sustain an expensive branch of service for which they have no advantages or aptitudes. The South would probably purchase this experience the common way, by paying dearly for it. Ten or fifteen millions a year would be a small figure to start with; for it would be folly to attempt anything of the kind except upon the idea of being able to cope with the National Government, which has already a pretty powerful fleet, with materials enough in a commercial marine equal to that of Great Britain, and in a people of maritime tastes, to rival any nation in the world.

If Southern independence be fairly achieved its maintenance would have to be constantly guaranteed by a large standing army; for it would not do to assume the continuance of pacific terms with the United States. If there be such a divergence between the two as violently to part them, this mutual antipathy must be greatly intensified after separation. In the Northern States we are now prepared to make great sacrifice of feeling for the preservation of peace. The John Browns are now held in check by ourselves. We do not allow such outrages to occur, which are quite as injurious to our own interests as to those of the South. We are prepared to live up to the compact, no matter what it costs us. How will it be when we constitute two people? We shall be absolved from all legal obligation to protect our neighbors, and it cannot be expected that we could, if we desired, arrest every expedition of lawless, infatuated men. The South must protect itself against the foes to her institutions. What would be required for such protection? It has an exposed line of some 5,000 miles, almost every foot of which would have to be guarded by a strong force. Such force would have to perform two duties—to prevent the incursion of an enemy, and the escape of slaves, which are the capital of the South, and by which it is now sustained. It is fearful to think that the capital of a nation, and its almost sole means of support, and worth, as it is rated, $4,000,000,000, is on *legs*, and may some morning turn up missing. Sensible men at the South are constantly telling their people that secession is to bring the Canadas to their very borders. Once in Canada the fugitive is safe, but in no part of the Union. He does not consequently remain in it. With secession, many will find an asylum within a mile of where they are now securely held. With a division of the country into Free and Slave communities, a half million would not suffice to prevent the escape of slaves in droves. Yet the South must seek to prevent their escape with all the force it can command.

The South fully recognizes the fact, apparent to all, that as soon as Slavery ceases to expand territorially it is doomed. There are many reasons for this. Slavery must constantly have new soils to work upon. It can only live by expending the patrimony of nature. It cannot restore the waste it commits. Slaves increase so much faster than the whites, that their predominance, by mere force of numbers, is seen to be not far in the future. Hence Slavery must have the safety-valve of expansion, whereby to get rid of the excess, and turbulent and mischievous fellows. Hence the South must, if it can, seize Cuba, Mexico and Central America, and will make immediate preparation therefor if it can raise the means.

It is thus plain to see that the "Confederated States" will want all the money they can get. Their aims and necessities would require $50,000,000 annually. How can this sum be raised? Can it be borrowed? We do not think so. It cannot on the faith of the Cotton States. These embrace Florida and Mississippi, one-third of the "Confederated States," which stand before the world as repudiators of acknowledged debts. Another difficulty in the way of borrowing would be the want of harmony in these very States, which, in portions of several of them, will soon leave the Seceders in a hopeless minority. North Alabama to-day is as sound as Tennessee. The Stars and Stripes are still flying from the tops of their court-houses, and at places of public resort. Till the extent of this Union feeling is fully developed, capitalists are not going to lend their money to a faction that may turn out to be in a minority, or a majority so feeble as to be powerless.

The next and most obvious source is impost duties. To levy these would be to change the traditional ideas, policy and habits of the South, and to suppose that, to accomplish secession, they are prepared to make a vastly greater sacrifice than to remain in the Union. Nine-tenths of the trade of the South is free from every burden not represented by the actual cost of the articles comprising it. The Southern people purchase very few duty-paying goods. The North supplies them with nearly all the merchandise they consume. They can be supplied from no other quarter so cheaply, and in many cases not at all. The Southern States having gone out of the Union to escape taxation, they are not going to stultify themselves by assuming the very burdens they fancy they are flying from. But if they should undertake to levy impost duties, the collection of these would be impossible. An attempt to collect them at their seaports would turn the whole trade upon the interior routes, through which they are now largely supplied. No person would pay an impost duty any more than he would pay any tax levied against his will and interest. The people of Virginia or Kentucky are not going to pay a tax of 20 or 30 per cent. on nearly all the merchandise they consume, and upon all the implements of their industry, for the support of a Confederacy of which they are at the best most unwilling members. Neither are the people of the mountain districts of North Carolina, Georgia or Alabama. They have no more interest in cotton than a man in New-York; and having really no interest in Slavery except to get rid of it, are well affected towards the Union. Where is to be the Custom-house line? Not in the Border States? It must be in the Cotton States themselves, and in some cases in the very centre of these. They would be carried so far down South that only a precious little revenue would be got for them. None could be got, for in a country like our own, a tax cannot be collected on its *internal* trade. To levy it would be an outrage not for an instant to be tolerated. It was to escape such arbitrary and capricious action of the States under the Confederation that the present Government was formed. The necessity now is ten times as great as it was eighty years ago, while habit has so rendered freedom for our internal trade a necessity that it cannot be set aside.

The South cannot collect an impost duty should it be levied. Should its collection be attempted at Charleston or Savannah, the merchandise upon which it was imposed would take the interior routes to the consumer. Another reason will be the action of our Government. Unless matters are adjusted to our entire satisfaction, we shall collect the first duty at Southern ports on all foreign merchandise. The effect of such a determination would be to send all merchandise designed even for these to Northern ports, to avoid risks and high rates of insurance. These have already been advanced one per cent. on merchandise shipped from foreign countries. If complications increase, it will be two, three, or four per cent., rendering the premium larger than the cost of transportation. New-York will thus become a point in the cheapest route for all merchandise designed even for South Carolina.

The South, then, cannot supply itself with money by impost duties. The thing is impossible. As well might New-York attempt to raise a revenue by taxing the trade between herself and New-England. No free people on earth will stand such an outrage as to have their internal trade taxed at every State or Municipal boundary. The only source left them, is *direct* taxation. This better accords with the Southern theories of Free Trade than any other plan of raising a revenue. But this must be levied alike on the slaveholder and non-slaveholder. The former do not compose one-sixth of the people of the Slave States; in Virginia, not one-tenth; in Missouri, not one-twentieth. Will the great majority of the people consent to an excessive tax in its most odious form to support an institution which is really adverse to all their interests? By no means. This fact is admitted by intelligent men South, and who see, in direct taxation for the support of Slavery, a creation of a party among themselves, who will soon take matters into their own hands. Hence the unwillingness to levy such a tax, which will not be resorted to till all plans are exhausted.

Another source proposed is a duty on *exports*. Such a proposition will not be seriously entertained, as it is much more objectionable than any other mode of taxation. As the producer pays it, its direct effect is to discourage industry and destroy the means of payment. No nation at the present day levies such duties except in extraordinary emergencies. Duties are universally levied so as to *encourage* and not discourage domestic industry. Suppose the Cotton States should want $40,000,000, and levy the amount on their great staple. This would be at the rate of $10 the bale! With such a burden who could afford to raise it? Does any one suppose that such a duty could be collected, as the amount would be deducted from the sales, before the planter would receive a penny? Will Virginia, Kentucky, or Missouri consent to a tax of $25 or $30 on every hogshead of tobacco they raise to support a Confederacy they most unwillingly join? Never. An export duty is the most untenable of all the means proposed, and will in no event be resorted to.

Such are the difficulties that beset the "Confederated States," growing out of the all-important question of *ways and means*. We do do not see how they can be avoided. We shall look with great interest at the attempts made for their solution. To us, they appear too formidable to be surmounted, and that in the end they must prove fatal to the existence of the new confederacy, and give to the present complications an issue very different from that now contemplated even in the Southern States.

New Mexico Again.

We respectfully ask the attention of our neighbor, the *Tribune*, to a letter from Mr. S. B. Watrous, dated at Barclay's Fort, New Mexico, Jan. 22, and published in that excellent Republican journal, the *Missouri Democrat*. It contains information which may possibly dispel some of his illusions concerning the terrible hold of slavery upon that Territory. He thought the other day that it would be absolutely necessary to keep it in Territorial subjection for at least *four years* of Republican rule, in order to undo the mischief which eight years of Democratic ascendancy have effected.

Mr. Watrous writes:

> My informant goes on to say that on the 11th inst. a bill *for the repeal of the Slave-code* in this Territory was introduced by Dr. Whitlock, and that a desperate effort was made to reject it at its first reading; *but it was carried to the second reading by a handsome majority*, and is now before the Committee of the Whole, and a few days will decide its fate. He says it is possible the bill may not pass at this session, from the fact that many of the members who pursued so rash a course against this measure during the last session, have been reëlected, and although they still oppose the bill, *acknowledge themselves whipped*. One of the authors of the celebrated report against Judge Kirtley, freely admits that he was at *that* time totally ignorant of the merits of the question. The reason these members were reëlected was because the proceedings of the last House in relation to this matter have been studiously kept from the knowledge of the people. There was an attempt at intimidation again this season, *but the idea was finally abandoned as impolitic.*"

If these things are done in the green tree, what shall be done in the dry? Even during the ascendency of the Pro-Slavery Democratic Party, with all the Federal patronage and influence thrown into that scale, the opponents of the slave code seem to have a majority of the Legislature.

Where is the risk, then, of passing an *Enabling act* to authorize the people to form a State Constitution? It could not take effect until after new officials have been appointed, and a free expression of popular sentiment thus secured. The population of the Territory, according to the census just taken, is 94,078,—and the total value of its real and personal property is very nearly $20,000,000. Why would it not be better to pass such an act, and thus *end the Territorial question*, than to go on with contests which have ceased to have any practical object, and which cannot be continued without danger to the Union and certain ruin to the Republican Party? Will the *Tribune* tell us?

The Chiriqui Contract.—Nothing could possibly be more unjust than the aspersion contained in our Washington dispatch, published on Saturday morning, upon Mr. H. S. Sanford and the Panama Railroad Company, in connection with the defeat of the Chiriqui contract appropriation in Congress. We happen to know that the Directors of the Panama Railroad Company formally resolved, at the very outset of the session, to have nothing whatever to do with this question, in which they had no interest or concern; and we have every reason to believe that they adhered strictly to this resolution.

So far as Mr. Sanford personally is concerned, the imputation is equally unfounded, as those who have shared his refined hospitalities at Washington are well aware. Mr. S. is a gentleman of fortune, of character and intelligence;—and his enlightened interest in public affairs finds its just gratification in promoting social intercourse among the intelligent and influential residents and visitors at the Capital. It is scarcely necessary to add that if the paragraph referred to had not escaped scrutiny by the lateness of its reception, it would never have been published.

Public Sentiment.—There has been a general belief, among the opponents of the Republican Party, that the secession movement has caused a great change in the public sentiment of the North. The remark is very frequently made that, if the vote could be taken now, the result would be very different.

We see no confirmation of such a belief in the town elections which have just taken place in this State. The Albany *Evening Journal* gives returns, showing that, in 14 counties, 171 Republican and 68 Democratic Supervisors have been elected—a gain of *four* to the Republicans over last year.

The truth is the whole secession movement has taken far more effect upon the indignation than upon the apprehensions of the people of the North. It has aroused the keenest resentment against those who are capable of deliberately overthrowing the Government, because they have been defeated in a Presidential election. The people of the North are devoted to the Union, and will not consent to its disruption—but they will not be coerced, even by attempted secession, into an abandonment of that fundamental principle that the Constitutional majority must rule.

Secretary Dix and Secession.—Secretary Dix has sent in a report in reply to the resolution of inquiry passed by the House of Representatives, detailing the various movements of the Secessionists at Southern ports to seize the revenue cutters, mints, money and other property of the United States. It is very full, and gives official confirmation of the statements that have already appeared in the Press on this subject.

Gen. Dix has acted in every instance with the most prompt and vigorous loyalty, and has done everything in his power to save the Federal property from falling into the hands of the lawless traitors of the South. He has nobly deserved, what he will certainly receive, the cordial thanks of the whole country for the efforts he has made in support of the Constitution and the laws. Both he and Mr. Holt have rendered most important service in maintaining the honor and integrity of the Government, and in preparing the way for the incoming Administration. Their patriotic efforts should not be forgotten, either by the country or by the Government soon to be installed.

Highly Important.—The Washington correspondent of the *Herald* gives a very detailed report of the opinions and sentiments of the foreign diplomatists at Washington on the subject of secession. One of his revelations is the following:

> "The French Minister, M. Sartiges, has given no official expression of the sentiments of his sovereign; but that he entertains the utmost solicitude about it there is ample reason to believe, judging from *his general conversation* on the subject."

Probably everybody in Washington but the *Herald's* correspondent knows that M. Sartiges has not been at Washington for a year. He is at the Hague, and is not very likely, therefore, to have had any "general conversation" on the subject of secession which the letter-writer could conveniently overhear.

AMUSEMENTS.

The present week promises to be an interesting one at the Academy of Music. To-night we are to have VERDI's new opera, "Un Ballo in Maschera," for the ninth and last time; on Wednesday, "Rigoletto," with Miss KELLOGG as *Gilda*, and Signor STIGELLI as the Duke. Expectation is always pleasantly excited at the approaching *début* of a young artist, and never more so than when it is whispered by those who know the fair *débutante* that, in addition to the best musical culture that wealth can give her, she possesses also every graceful and social recommendation to the appreciation of her countrymen. The opera selected for Miss KELLOGG's *début* is VERDI's best, and without overtaxing the lady's powers, will display them to good advantage. One of the most fashionable houses of the season will undoubtedly be present on Wednesday. At Brooklyn, to-morrow evening, BELLINI's "Puritani" will be played with Miss HINKLEY, and Messrs. STIGELLI, BARILI and SUSINI in the cast.

The theatres have enjoyed a week of unusual prosperity, and in consequence very few changes have been made in the bills. At Wallack's Theatre the local drama called "Central Park," has been played every night to respectable houses, and is the attraction for the present week. We hear of several novelties in preparation here. At the Winter Garden Mr. BOOTH brought his very successful engagement to an end on Saturday, and will be succeeded to-night by Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN. "Oliver Twist" is the play selected for the *rentrée* of this remarkable artist, who will play the part of *Nancy Sykes*. Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., is retained for the purpose of supporting Miss CUSHMAN, and will appear as *Fagin*. At Laura Keene's Theatre the burletta of the "Seven Sisters" continues to attract flocks of visitors. The alterations and additions that have been made since its production have given new vitality to the piece, and there can hardly be a doubt now that it will "run" the remainder of the season. On Wednesday it is to be performed for the one-hundredth time, and in commemoration of so important a dramatic event there will be a display of fire-works in front of the theatre. At Niblo's Garden, Mr. FORREST has given three fine performancs of *Jack Cade*, and will give the fourth to-night. It is one of the tragedian's best parts, and will amply repay a sitting. To-morrow evening, at the same house, the English Opera Company, under the direction of Madame ANNA BISHOP, will perform an English version of BELLINI's "Somnambula." We are glad to record the success of this enterprise. A novelty of some sort will establish it firmly in the good graces of a very large and influential musical community. At the Bowery Theatre, Professor ANDERSON has been astonishing the good people of the east side, and announces five more performances during the present week. At the New Bowery, a national drama by Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, called the "Birthday of Freedom," will be produced to-night, and the grand comic pantomime of "Jack the Giant Killer." At Barnum's the "Woman in White" has made a hit, and will be repeated every day and evening until further notice.

Mr. GEORGE F. BRISTOW'S Oratorio, called "Praise to God," was performed for the first time on Tuesday last at Irving Hall. The work is characterized by much vigor of thought, superior instrumentation and bold and successful combinations of choral forces. To attain these ends the melodic form is sometimes a little stretched and overwrought, but where this happens it is the exception. There are numbers in the work which seem to us fully equal to the best examples of HANDEL, especially among the choruses. The solos are generally of a very reticent character, and require hearing two or three times before the many lovely phrases, with which they are filled, become fully revealed. We shall reserve some additional remarks to the second performance, which is to take place at the same popular establishment on Thursday next. Mr. BRISTOW was assisted by the members of the Harmonic Society, a full orchestra (not quite strong enough in the strings) and Miss BRAINERD, Mrs. JAMIESON, Mr. J. R. THOMAS and Mr. HASELWOOD as soloists.

Messrs. MASON and THOMAS will give their next classical *soirée* to-morrow evening, at Dodworth's Saloon.

Mr. R. J. DE CORDOVA, the best, as he is the most popular lecturer of the day, will deliver his humorous harangue on the almost forgotten subject of "Money," on Thursday evening, at Clinton Hall. The proceeds are to be devoted to the Clerks' Aid Society, for assisting merchants' clerks out of employment.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Overland Mail—Partial Revival in Business—The United States Senatorship.

FORT KEARNEY, Saturday, Feb. 23.

The Pony Express passed here at 4½ P. M., bringing the following summary of news:

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Feb. 9—3:40 P. M.

There have been no arrivals or departures since the last Pony Express.

There has been an improved demand for the country during the past two or three days, with an augmenting inquiry for goods from first hands. There is no noteworthy change in the price of any important article. During the past ten days the export demand for wheat has continued unabated, prices tending upward. The best samples bring $1 80 ₩ 100 ℔s.

The heavy failures of the dry goods houses announced by the last Pony induced expectations of a more active demand for money on this steamer day, and more failures were apprehended. On the contrary, however, money is unexpectedly easy, although securities are exacted. No more failures have as yet taken place, and it is believed none will take place.

The shipment of treasure by Monday's steamer is expected to be light.

The two delayed Pony Expresses arrived at Carson Valley yesterday, and will reach San Francisco this evening, with St. Louis telegraph dates, *viá* Fort Kearney, to the 22d ult. The Overland Mail also arrived at Los Angeles yesterday, with St. Louis dates of the 21st ult.

Notwithstanding the delay of the Pony, the last outgoing express took over ninety letters, and by to-day's express the letters will probably number one hundred and fifty.

Both Houses of the Legislature have passed a resolution asking Congress for aid to the Pony Express.

On the evening of the 7th inst., all the Douglas members of the Legislature met in caucus and agreed to advocate meeting in joint Convention on the 20th inst. to elect a United States Senator, and to postpone nominating a candidate until the day of the election. This was regarded as favorable to Gen. DENVER. Since the Douglas caucus the Senate has adopted a resolution for a joint Convention on the 20th, and the Assembly rejected it by a vote of thirty-six to forty. The Republicans and Breckinridge Democrats opposed the resolution, and they have the power to prevent any election if they continue to act together.

All the workmen employed at navy-yards, forts and other public works on this coast, have been discharged on account of the embarrassed condition of the National finances.

The Sufferings in Kansas.

ATCHISON, Saturday, Feb. 23.

The signatures appended to the following appeal to the people of the East in behalf of the destitute citizens of Kansas are those of some of our most prominent citizens: W. H. Grimes, member of the State Legislature; John A. Martin, State Senator from the Second District; L. A. Alderman, pastor of the Baptist Church; G. H. Fairchild, Mayor of Atchison; W. H. Adams, Editor of the *Union*; Robert Graham; M. Mahon, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church; W. W. Ross, Editor of the *State Record* at Topeka: Abel & Stringfellow, L. C. Challis, J. H. Byrd, pastor of the Congregational Church, and G. J. Stebbins.

"We feel called upon to appeal, in behalf of the destitute suffering people of Kansas, to the humane sympathies of the citizens of the East, and to urge them that the efforts in behalf of the sufferers in this State be not relaxed. There have been well authenticated cases of death by starvation. The streets of this city are daily thronged with destitutes, who have come long distances for aid, and from whose lips we hourly hear tales of the greatest distress and suffering.

Thousands would have been compelled to leave Kansas or starve, had it not been for the generous aid heretofore extended by the charitable people of the Eastern States. Thousands will suffer extreme privations if this generous aid is withheld. Fully 40,000 people, we think, stand in need of provisions to sustain them until the new harvest is garnered, and nearly the whole population is entirely destitute of seed-grain of any kind."

The Kansas Relief Committee reports having received from Feb. 1 to Feb. 14, 1861, from Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio provisions and seeds of various kinds weighing 1,760,691 pounds. They report having distributed in the same time to thirty-seven different counties 804,720 pounds, including 12,350 pounds to Leavenworth County, which has been constantly supplied according to receipts in the Committee's books with provisions on the strength of orders drawn by their local committees; although the papers and some citizens of Leavenworth have stated that the country raised a supply. The roads are in a terrible condition, although improving somewhat, and the streams have been very high, preventing teams coming in here for relief. Some men from the back settlements report their people reduced to the very verge of starvation, on account of the delay in getting provisions through. Some seed wheat is being received, and the Committee are making every effort to get a large supply on hand without delay. This is most important, as the frost is about all out of the ground, and it will soon be time for putting in seed.

Celebration of Washington's Birthday.

IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 22.

WASHINGTON'S Birthday was magnificently celebrated by a grand military display, the largest turnout ever seen here, and great manifestations of joy. The city was brilliantly illuminated to-night and cannon were firing.

IN INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Saturday, Feb. 23.

WASHINGTON'S Birthday was celebrated by a parade of the military, a display of national flags from many business houses and private residences.

IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 22.

WASHINGTON'S Birthday is celebrated here this afternoon by a full turnout of Gen. FROST'S Brigade and the Missouri Volunteers. The weather is fine and the streets are densely thronged with people to witness the parade. A national salute was fired early this morning.

The Mercantile Library Hall is now overflowing with people to hear WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address read by Rev. Mr. BERKLEY, and listen to patriotic songs by amateur performers, and some 300 public school scholars.

Convention of Veteran Soldiers in the West.

INDIANAPOLIS, Saturday, Feb. 23.

A Convention of Old Soldiers assmbled here today. The meeting between some of the veterans, who had not met since they fought together, was very affecting.

J. BLAKE, of Indianapolis, was chosen Chairman, and Capt. H. HAYDEN, Secretary.

Resolutions were adopted protesting against any change of the Constitution to conciliate traitors or any section; approving of the action of the Secretary of War and Gen. SCOTT, in their precautionary measures for the protection of the Capitol; that "we will throw ourselves into the front ranks to meet treason in any section, and to sustain the American flag, Republic and Government as now organized, and sustaining the President in the execution of the laws."

A resolution was adopted unanimously requesting the General Assembly to patition Congress to amend the Pension laws so that the pensioners will not have to procure affidavits from two surgeons at each drawing of their pensions, to prove the extent of their injury.

Another Revolution in Honduras.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 23.

By the arrival of the schooner *Dew Drop* we have Honduras dates of the 10th inst.

Her advices state that another revolution, originating with the Reactionary Party, was impending.

Gen. GUARDIOLA, and other prominent officers, had been excommunicated from the country, and there were strong indications of a speedy surrender of Ruatan to the Government of Honduras.

Burning of a Court-House.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Sunday, Feb. 24.

The Court-house situated in this City was burned down this morning at 4 o'clock. The books and papers connected with the business of the Court were, to a great extent, saved. There has been nothing left but the smoking walls. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The Great Western Railway.

HAMILTON, Saturday, Feb. 23.

The Great Western Railway traffic of the week ending yesterday amounts to $40,000, being an increase over the corresponding week of last year of $6,000. The road is much blocked up with freight on account of stoppage at Albany by the freshet.

Arrival of the America at Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 24.

The steamship *America* from Liverpool *viá* Halifax arrived here this morning at 9 o'clock.

The mail-bag for the Associated Press, going South, left here at 5½ o'clock this afternoon.

From Nassau.

ARRIVAL OF THE KARNAK—MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

The Cunard steamer *Karnak*, Capt. LE MESSURIER, arrived on Saturday from Havana, *viá* Nassau, N. P. Left Havana on the 16th inst., and Nassau on 18th. She bring 39 passengers.

We are indebted to Mr. ALLEN, the Purser, for the following intelligence.

No news of any importance since the arrival of the steamship *Quaker City*. Exchanges on London 11; at New-York and Northern cities, par to 2.

Sugar stock in Havana and Matanzas, 130,000 boxes. Prices, Basis No. 12, 6⅛ reals.

Nassau healthy as usual, and full of visitors.

By the arrival of the *Karnak*, we have Nassau, N. P., papers from the 29th of January to the 16th of February, inclusive.

The American residents in Nassau have solicited Mr. CUNARD to permit the *Karnak* to delay her departure from this port one day, in order that she may bring the inaugural message of President LINCOLN.

The American ship *Michael Angelo* ran ashore near Sandy Cay, Great Bahama, on the 28th ult., and soon afterwards became a total wreck. Capt. CARLTON and his crew arrived at Nassau on Thursday, 31st. The cargo consisted of 2,451 bales of cotton, which were taken to Nassau by the wreckers.

The brigantine *Atlantic*, DORRITIE, arrived on the 9th from New-York.

The American ship *Mary Washington*, (of Wiscasset, Me.,) G. W. CHAPMAN, master, while on a voyage from Charleston to Key West, struck on Elbow Reef, on the 11th inst., and was there wrecked. She had very little cargo. The master and crew arrived at Nassau.

From Havana.

MERCANTILE INTELLIGENCE.

The Spanish man-of-war steamship *Velasco*, Commander CARRANSA, arrived this morning from Havana, which port she left on the 15th inst. She has expeaienced strong westerly gales during the entire passage.

Don JOAQUIN FRANCISCO PACHECO, late Spanish Ambassador to Mexico, and suite, are passengers.

Nothing of importance had transpired at Havana since the departure of the *Quaker City*.

Exchanges on London, 11; at New-York and Northern cities, par to 2.

Sugar stock in Havana and Matanzas, 130,000 boxes. Prices, Basis No. 12, 6⅛ rls.

Nassau is healthy, as usual, and full of visitors.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MORTALITY.—During the week ending Saturday last, there were 106 deaths in Brooklyn, classified as follows: Men, 20; boys, 26; women, 23; girls, 36. Adults, 42; children, 64. Males, 48; females, 58. Colored persons, 3. *Diseases*.—There was 1 death each by angia, bleeding from stomach, brain, cancer, casualties, cirrhosis of liver, colic, compression of brain, congestion of kidneys, cyanosis, debility, (adult,) diabetes, diarrhœa, dropsy in the head, dropsy in the ovaries, erysipelas, exposure, gastric fever, typhus fever, disease of heart, valvula of heart, inflammation of throat, inflammation of womb, disease of kidneys, lockjaw, old age, difficult parlurition, premature birth, rheumatism of heart, small-pox, sprue; 2 each by apoplexy, bronchitis, congestion of brain, congestion of lungs, infantile debility, dropsy, fever, intemperance, disease of liver; 3 each by infantile marasmus and scrofula; 4 each by infantile convulsions and inflammation of the brain; 6 each by croup, scarlet fever and inflammation of the lungs; 7 by diphtheria, and 18 by consumption. 51 of those who died were under five years of age, and one was over 100 years old; 77 were natives of the United States. The deaths occurred in the several Wards as follows: First, 3; Second, 3; Third, 3; Fourth, 5; Fifth, 7; Sixth, 8; Seventh, 7; Eighth, 3; Ninth, 7; Tenth, 12; Eleventh, 11; Twelfth, 5; Thirteenth, 6; Fourteenth, 2; Fifteenth, 6; Sixteenth, 11; Seventeeth, 1; Eighteenth, 3; Ninteenth, 3.

FIRE.—On Friday night the coal-oil factory of ADOLPH MULLOCHIN, foot of North Second-street, Eastern District, was entirely destroyed by fire, involving a loss of $1,000, upon which there was no insurance. The fire was occasioned by the carelessness of a workman in handling a lamp. The loss by fire in the Western District of Brooklyn during the month of January, did not exceed $200.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A girl, named ANN BURCH, who was taken to the City Hospital a few days since, suffering from severe burns, caused by the explosion of a fluid lamp, died on Friday night last. The deceased was a domestic in the family of WM. TALMAN, on Eighth-street, near Fourth-avenue, Gowanus.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Every dollar of the stock of the Academy of Music has been taken.

The Barbot Court-Martial.

The Court-martial, which has been in session for some days at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, having concluded hearing testimony, we publish its doings as follows:

The circumstances which called forth the Barbot Court-martial, as stated in the prosecution, are as follows: While the steam gunboat *Mohawk* lay at Key West some of the ship's company had been allowed on shore. On the 31st of January (another statement puts it on the 4th of February) GEO. W. BENNETT returned to his vessel somewhat unsteady on his feet. He got into an altercation with the Captain's steward, who struck him, Lieut. BARBOT being at the time in the wardroom. On the matter being reported to the latter, he told Petty Officer JONES to assist in handcuffing BENNETT, who, when taken below managed to elude the vigilance of the Master-at Arms and rush on deck. He was once more taken down notwithstanding his protestations of innocence, which were varied by the announcement that he had been 20 or 30 years in the service, and had never before been confined. He is said to have told the Master-at-Arms he would not have the irons put on him. Lance-Corporal MORRISSON, of the Marines, then came forward to secure BENNETT, while the Master-at-Arms went down for handcuffs. Lieut. BARBOT advanced to BENNETT and said, "You won't go in irons, won't you?" and immediately, without more ado, drew out a pistol, fired at, and shot him. BENNETT then said, "Mr. BARBOT, you've shot me;" the latter replied, "yes. G—d d—n you, and I'll shoot you again." The wounded man was then again secured and easily taken care of. It was positively sworn that BENNETT did not resist being put in irons, which directly contradicts the same witness' first assertions, that he was noisy and troublesome, and rushed on deck after being forcibly taken below.

These are the facts of the case as stated; whether the evidence has sustained them, or Lieut. BARBOT disproved them, remains to be seen.

The Coming Administration—The Plots Against Mr. Seward.

From the New-York Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 22, 1861.

The Peace Conference is getting to be a bore. It does nothing, and gives little promise of doing anything. It counsels seem to run in parallel lines, converging to no result. There are some reasons for this, which are not patent to the general eye.

There are two interests in combination here, to defeat the purpose of this Convention. One ha its origin in your State, and in hostility to Mr. SEWARD; the other grows out of the impression that Mr. LINCOLN does not look with favor upon any policy of conciliation such as is likely to receive the approval of the Convention. *Both are animated by the hope of driving Mr. Seward from the Cabinet.* The process is to be the rejection of any plan of compromise, and thus practically the rejection of the policy which Mr. SEWARD has advised. Should they succeed in this, they assume that Mr. SEWARD will feel compelled, out of self-respect, if from no other motive, to retire.

The opposition from New-York is more or less personal to Mr. SEWARD, and of long standing. The opposition outside of the State originates partly in jealousy of Mr. SEWARD'S influence in the new Government, but mainly in the faith that the New-York Senator does not reflect the feelings and inclinings of the President.

Pretty much every member of Congress is a candidate for office. I have never known the time when so large a proportion of the legislative branch of the Government were open applicants for Executive favor. This, and the impression which exists that Mr. LINCOLN is opposed to any form of compromise, makes members firm who ne'er were firm before, and creates obstacles to the settlement of our difficulties, which ten words from the lips of Mr. LINCOLN would dispel in a moment.

Little doubt is felt among those who are best informed of the state of affairs here, that when the President comes to know all the facts—*as but one or two persons beside himself, in Washington, can possibly know them*—he will, at once, dispel the morbid illusions of the statesmen from the Border States in regard to his policy, and give his assent to some of the several propositions pending before the Convention and before Congress; to several of which nearly every member of the latter body is already willing and ready to give his individual assent. A few hours' sojourn in Washington will put the President in possession of the facts; and it is believed that his most confidential and reliable advisers will have no difficulty in agreeing at once upon a line of policy which will prove entirely acceptable to the Union States.

The attempt to expel Mr. SEWARD from the Cabinet, futile as it is likely to prove, is none the less a pregnant fact in the present condition of the Republican Party; and *shows either a deliberate purpose to disorganize and break up the party, or simply the selfishness of men who do not know the consequences of succeeding in what they attempt.* Could one conceive the possibility of putting such an indignity upon Mr. SEWARD—could one realize the hardihood and rashness of deliberately insulting the man who, for twenty years, has been more consistently identified with the leading doctrine of the Republican Party, who has borne a larger part in achieving its triumphs, and who has sustained heavier blows in its defeats than, perhaps, any other man—*I should at once despair of our Government.* It would show that we were a hopeless prey to faction; that there was neither dignity, forecast nor wisdom in our political organizations and that neither the character nor the honor of a patriot was safe in their hands. The best that can be said for the parties engaged in this combination is that they know not what they do. They have never realized the difficulties—I may say the dangers—of the incoming Government.

From his position, Mr. SEWARD has naturally been better informed, perhaps, than any other man of his party in Washington. But he could not impart his knowledge; he was obliged to permit himself to be misunderstood; he even desired, no doubt, in many instances, to be misunderstood. It best answered his purpose that motives different from his real ones should be assigned to him; and but few probably will ever know with what discretion and sagacity he *cooperated with the loyal friends of Union in the present Administration to purge it of traitors, and put the Government in a condition to protect itself.* To accomplish all this it was necessary that he should be misunderstood—that he should be distrusted in certain quarters where a suspicion was almost an insult. It was necessary to appear ignorant where ignorance was almost a crime. He must even in silence hear himself accused of betraying the principles and the cause to which he has devoted the best of his life and talents, and in the success of which he had perhaps more at stake than any single man living. The absurdity as well as the wickedness of such accusations at such a time as this, when it should be the duty of every Republican to strengthen rather than weaken the hands of its popular leaders, will appear in due time; but it is well enough for the readers of the *Evening Post* to have this key to the extraordinary course pursued by those who lead in the opposition to every plan for the peaceable adjustment of our national difficulties.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE SOUND STEAMERS.—The Spring business on the Eastern steamboat routes is already beginning to show considerable activity. The steamers of the Stonington line are carrying a fair amount of both freight and passengers, as compared with former seasons. The *Commonwealth* has had a thorough overhauling; has been recaulked, newly coppered, and repainted. She will probably take her place on the Boston route, *viá* Groton, during the coming week. In addition to her other attractions she has been fitted up to be lighted with gas, which is to be supplied from the City mains, thus giving to passengers the advantage of a brilliant and ready light in the saloons and in every stateroom. The *Plymouth Rock* has been similarly overhauled, and is to be placed on the route about the middle of March.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly Report to Feb. 22, 1861:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Feb. 15	211	97	308
Admitted to Feb. 22	30	19	49
Discharged, cured or relieved	41	11	52
Died	1	1	2
Remaining at date	199	104	303

Males, 271; Females 32.

Fires.

IN A BOOT AND SHOE STORE—NARROW ESCAPE FROM SUFFOCATION.

On Saturday morning, about 1 o'clock, Capt. SLOTT, of the Twenty-second Precinct, discovered a fire in the basement of No. 606 Eighth-avenue, occupied by JAMES JOHNSON as a boot and shoe store. H broke into the place, which was filled with smoke, and, assisted by other officers, succeeded in saving the lives of Mrs. JACKSON and her five children, by passing them through the rear window. Damage to the extent of $200 was done; insured for $700 in the Peter Cooper Insurance Company.

IN A SCIENTIFIC-INSTRUMENT MANUFACTORY.

An alarm of fire was raised shortly after 11 o'clock on Saturday night, in consequence of an explosion at the scientific-instrument factory, on the second floor of No. 300 Broadway, which was caused by a young man named JOHN SCHLARBAUM, son of the proprietor of the place, experimenting with chemicals. He was very badly burned about the face and hands, and, leaving the premises unsecured, went in search of medical attention. During his absence officer LOGAN, of the Sixth Ward, observed smoke issuing from the building, and gave an alarm, which brought the firemen. No great damage resulted to the stock.

IN A GROCERY STORE.

Shortly after 12 o'clock yesterday morning the building corner of Ninety-seventh-street and Broadway was set on fire in the basement, and before the flames were discovered a hole was burnt through the flooring of the grocery store above, occupied by HERMANN J. BOCKMAN. BOCKMAN was arrested on suspicion of being the incendiary, but for lack of evidence Justice BROWNELL discharged him. The damage to the building is not very great.

IN A CARPET STORE.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock on Saturday morning a fire broke out in Mr. B. H. WEVER's carpet store, No. 356 Bowery. About $200 worth of the stock was destroyed. Insured for $7,000 in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company. The fire originated among some rolls of oilcloth which had been placed near the stove, but in what manner did not transpire. The Fire Marshal has the case under investigation.

IN A SHOW WINDOW.

About 6 o'clock on Friday evening some of the goods displayed in the show window of the dry-goods store No. 545 Eighth-avenue took fire at the gas light, and before the flames were extinguished $200 worth of property was destroyed. Loss covered by insurance.

IN A RAILROAD OFFICE.

The office of the Toledo and Western Railroad Company, on the third floor of the building, No. 56 Exchange-place, owned by Gov. MORGAN, was set on fire about 11½ o'clock yesterday morning, in consequence of a defect in the chimney-flue. The damage is estimated at about $50.

Arrivals in the City.

F. Pacheco, Spanish Ambassador to Mexico; F. de Zea Bermudez, Secretary to the Embassy, lady and mother-in-law; the Baroness of Regalier, W. Ballesteros and Archbishop Clementi, passengers by the *Karnak*, on their return to Spain; Lieut. Bradford, of the United States Navy; J. P. Lindsey, of South Carolina, and R. A. Willis, of Texas, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hons. A. B. Williams and T. M. Pomeroy, of Albany; C. Crittenden, of San Francisco; G. C. Mather, of Georgia; G. A. Strauss, of Memphis: W. G. Weed, of Albany, and O. H. Lockey, of the United States Navy, are at the Astor House.

Prof. J. P. Cook, of Cambridge; Rev. R. B. Westbrook, of Philadelphia; A. J. Cruise, of Charleston, S. C.; W. L. Leopold and V. Schlossman, of Cincinnati; W. C. Hubbard, of Chicago; T. H. Powell of New-Orleans; F. O. Nesbitt, of Cincinnati; and J. C. Balderston, of Baltimore, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

J. S. Kalloch, of Kansas; W. Kidd and family, of Rochester; and E. W. Edgarton, of South Carolina, are at the St Nicholas Hotel.

J. A. Graham, of Maryland; W. Dwight, G. A. Gardner, T. J. Coolidge and W. Sturgis Hooper, of Boston; and Dr. C. Hoppin, of Providence, are at the Brevoort House.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—We call attention to the prospectus of the NEW-YORK TIMES in our advertising columns. In doing so, we can hardly be expected to say anything by way of laudation of that paper. Its history, its management, and the principles which it is pledged to advocate, are all too well known and too thoroughly appreciated to receive any additional weight or notoriety from any observations of ours. Located in the metropolis of the nation, furnished with the most ample means, presided over by an accomplished chief Editor, who is supported by active associates and an ample corps of reporters and correspondents who push their investigations into all parts of the world, the TIMES offers the very best guarantees for the fulfillment of the conditions of a first-class daily, such as that paper truly is at this day. —*Milwaukee (Wis.) Free Democrat.*

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and Instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 82 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Gifford's Homœopathic Specific Remedies are used with great success. The list comprises remedies for nearly all the ills that flesh is heir to. Price 25 cents per box.
PHILIP LEE, Proprietor, No. 562 Broadway

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

New Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
$40 and upwards. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete, AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular, 538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed, in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Take Physical Exercise at Wood's Gymnasium, at No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Open day and evening.

New Invented Wigs and Toupees, also Moldavia Cream for preserving and beautifying the hair. Manufactured by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

DORRANCE—BROWN.—In Oneida, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb 5, by Rev. Georege Elliot, Mr JOHN G. DORRANCE, of East Troy, Wisconsin, to Miss ELLEN E. BROWN, of the first-named place.

DIED.

TURNURE.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 22, WM. A. TURNURE, aged 38 years

His friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Wm P. Turnure, No. 86 West 25th-st., on Monday, Feb. 25, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

COOPER.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 22, LAVINIA, daughter of the late John Cooper, in the 51th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 11½ o'clock on Monday, 25th inst., from the residence of her mother, No. 457 3d-av., corner of 33d-st.

BRADFORD.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Feb. 23, in the full assurance of a blessed immortality, DEBORAH, widow of Nathaniel Bradford, of Plymouth, Mass., in the 85th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and of her sons Nathaniel G. and Benjamin W. Bradford, and son in-law, M. Willard, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, the 26th inst., from her late residence, No. 60 Hester-st., without further invitation.

HENDRICK.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 23, CATHARINE HENDRICK, in the 50th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and of her brother, H. C. Sperry, are invited to attend the funeral service, at the Methodist Church, in 7th-st., near 3d-av., this day, (Monday,) at two o'clock.

GILMOUR.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 24, Mrs. RACHEL ROSS, relict of the late John Gilmour, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Benajmin Bell, No. 361 Canal-st., this day, (Monday,) at 4 o'clock, P. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken, on Tuesday morning, to Wallkill, Orange County, for interment.

KNAPP.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 24, FRANKLIN KNAPP, aged 6 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 8 Wooster-st., this morning, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

MCKENNA.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 24, LOUISA MCKENNA, in the 75th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her son and son-in-law, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 26th inst, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, James Lynch, No. 90 East 21st-st.

INGLEE.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 23, DELINDA RITTER INGLEE aged 28 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Zion Church, corner Madison-av. and 38th-st., on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

PACKHAEUSER.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 14, ALFRED PACKHAEUSER, a native of Tilsit, Prussia.

MORGAN.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 23, MARY, wife of Daniel Morgan, in the 66th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence No. 58 West 22d-st.

CRAIG.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 24, HARRIET R., wife of James J. Craig.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, Howard R Martin, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., from her late residence 126 West 23d-st.

KILDUFF.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 23, LIZZIE second daughter of the late Edward and Mary Kilduff, of Troy, aged 7 years. 4 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her uncles, Neal Farnham and Patrick McCall, of Troy, John, James, William M., P. D. Kilduff, and M. J. McDermott, are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 141 West 16th-st., this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

SELDEN.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 23, DAVID SELDEN, in the 76th year of his age.

There will be religious services at his late residence, No. 144 East 13th st., at 4 o'clock P. M., this day, (Monday,) Feb. 25. His remains will be taken to Connecticut for interment.

HUTCHINGS.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Feb. 23, after a short and severe illness, WILLIAM D. HUTCHINGS, aged 47 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 51 West 28th-st., this day, (Monday,) 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

POWERS.—At Trenton, Oneida County, N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 23, MARY ANN, widow of the late Timothy Powers.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of her brother-in-law, Francis Mills, No. 148 West 20th-st., this afternoon, (Monday,) at 4 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

BROAD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 23, SAMUEL ROWLEY, infant son of Charles and Arraminta Broad.

The funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock, from their residence, No. 516 Atlantic-st., to Cypress Hill Cemetery.

REED.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Feb. 23, GEORGE H., the only son of George H. and Hannah L. Reed, aged 2 years. 2 months and 4 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 37 Debevoise-st., Brooklyn.

KETCHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Feb. 22, of diphtheria, EDWARD WHITE, only child of Julia A. and Charles F. Ketcham, aged 2 years, 11 months and 27 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 168 Livingston-st., this day, (Monday,) 25th inst., at 3 P. M.

LAWRENCE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 25, WALTER H., son of Charles K. and Sara A. Lawrence, aged 2 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) 25th inst., at 2½ o'clock P.M., from the residence of his grandfather, W. N. De Gramo, No. 20 Willow-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

BRAINERD.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, Feb. 23, of consumption, Capt. CHAUNCEY BRAINERD, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 136 South 2d-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

☞ Middletown, Conn., papers please copy.

WHITON.—In Jersey City on Friday, Feb. 22, ALBERT COOPER, son of Aug. S. and Caroline Whiton, aged 7 months and 23 days.

TANNER.—In Jersey City. on Wednesday, Feb. 20, CHARLES R. TANNER, aged 34 years and 1 month.

☞ New London. Conn., papers please copy.

ADDISON.—In St. Paul, Minnesota, on Wednesday, Feb. 13, JOSEPH ADDISON son of the late Thomas Addison, aged 25 years, 5 months and 20 days.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, Samuel D. Addison, Wyckoff-st., second house from New-York-av., Brooklyn. Take Fulton Ferry and Fulton-av. cars.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigued Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 143, Feb. 23, 1861.
8, 29, 74, 56, 3, 2, 32, 26, 59, 15, 72, 34, 52.
Class No. 144, Feb. 23, 1861.
20, 31, 14, 5, 38, 65, 67, 40, 49, 28, 41, 32, 25.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Feb. 23, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

SILVERTHORNE;
OR,
THE HEIRS OF CHESWOLD MANOR.

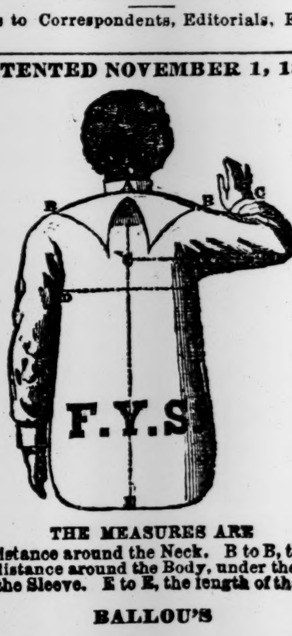
This is the title of a new story, by SYLVANUS COBB, Jr., the first chapters of which will appear in the next number of the LEDGER, and which will be published THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12 o'clock. Mr. COBB has been engaged upon it for several months, and he is himself of the opinion that it is one of the best stories he has ever written.

THE METEOR OF WAR!
ANNOUNCEMENT.

The only complete history ever written of
THE EXPEDITIONS OF
GEN. WILLIAM WALKER
TO SONORA, NICARAGUA, AND HONDURAS,
has just beeen prepared in a series of three brilliant papers, the first of which will appear in
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY,
AT NOON TO-DAY.
These interesting contributions to the History of War and Adventure include an outline
BIOGRAPHY OF WALKER,
And are written by
ONE OF HIS OFFICERS.

A GREAT NUMBER.
CONTENTS OF THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.
READY TO-DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.
FIRST PART
of
SILVERTHORNE;
OR,
THE HEIRS OF CHESWOLD MANOR.
BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.
LOVE AND LAW,
A LEGEND OF BOSTON.
BY JOHN G. SAXE.
DOWN BY THE RIVER SIDE.
BY GEN. GEO. P. MORRIS.
PERILS OF THE WILDERNESS.
BY DR. S. COMPTON SMITH.
THE MUTINY.
BY GEO. D. PRENTICE.
THE PASTOR'S SISTER.
BY MARY C. VAUGHN.
WINTER SONG AT HOBOKEN.
BY WM. ROSS WALLACE.
A TALE OF AN ENGLISH INN.
BY MARY W. STANLEY GIBSON.
SPRING—THE HENS BUSTLING ABOUT.
BY "ONE WHO KEEPS HIS EYES AND EARS OPEN."
PLEASANT NEIGHBORHOODS.
BY FANNY FERN.
THE MUTE SINGER,
BY ANNA CORA RITCHIE.
ANOTHER TIME; A POEM.
BY ALICE CAREY.
A MEXICAN BULL FIGHT.
BY EMERSON BENNETT.
Answers to Correspondents, Editorials, Essays, &c., &c., &c.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



THE MEASURES ARE
A, the distance around the Neck. B to B, the Yoke. D to D, distance around the Body, under the armpits. C to C, the Sleeve. E to E, the length of the Shirt.
BALLOU'S
PATENTED IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
By sending the above measures per mail we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of Shirt, and return by Express to any part of the United States, at $12, $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen Shirts. Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.
Also, Importers and Dealers in MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
NO. 409 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

DR. CHAS. ALEX. GUILMETTE
Has removed his office to No. 87 Prince-st., near Broadway. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M.

THE BROOKLYN CITY DIRECTORY for 1861-2 will be published, as usual, by J. LAIN & Co., Montague-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn, and WYNKOOP, HALLENBECK & THOMAS, No. 113 Fulton-st., New-York. All communications relating to the next issue may be sent to either office, and will be promptly attended to.
J. LAIN, Compiler.

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.
MAJOR ANDERSON TAKEN!
EFTRANCE OBTAINED UNDER A FLAG OF TRUCE.
NEW-YOKERS IMPLICATED!
GREAT EXCITEMENT.
WHAT WILL THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY DO NEXT?
On the 8th inst., about twelve hours before midnight, under cover of a bright sun, Col. GEORGE S. COOK, of the Charleston Photographic Light Artillery, with a strong force, made his way to Fort Sumter. On being discovered by the vigilant sentry, he ran up a flag of truce. The gate of the fortress being opened, Col. COOK immediately and heroically penetrated to the presence of Major ANDERSON, and leveling a double-barreled Camera, demanded his unconditional surrender, in the name of E. ANTHONY and the Photographic community.
Seeing that resistance would be in vain, the Major at once surrendered, and was borne in triumph to Charleston, forwarded to New-York, and is now for sale, in the shape of exquisite Card Photographs at 25 cents per copy, by
E. ANTHONY,
No. 501 Broadway.

DISUNION AND SLAVERY.
A SERIES OF LETTERS
TO
Hon. W. L. YANCEY, of Alabama,
BY
HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York.
I.—THE NORTHERN STATES AND THE SLAVE-TRADE IN 1787.
II.—THE MOTIVES AND OBJECTS OF THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.
III—SECESSION UNCONSTITUTIONAL, AND IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT WAR.
IV.—THE PRECISE NATURE OF THE PENDING ISSUE—THE DUTY OF THE NORTH AND THE TRUE POLICY OF THE SLAVEHOLDING STATES.
For sale at the TIMES Office,
Printing-House-Square.

A SOOTHING LETTER.
GEORGE A. FOWLER, of Guilford, writes under date June 12, 1860:
Permit me to say to you that MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time in a thirty-five years' drug business that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording quietude and relief without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

Orders are coming in every day from Druggists in all parts of the country, "Send me more of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold every year in the United States.

Give us an old nurse for diseases incident to the period of teething in children. Here you have that old nurse for 25 cents, in the form of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP never fails to give immediate relief.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by all Druggists throughout the United States.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to give rest to yourself, and relief and health to your infant.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits in many mothers.

This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame world-wide. Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "CORDIALS" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D.'s. have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity, and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. Winslow for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.
When the present race of "Cordials" have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

RELIEF FOR THE POOR OF BROOKLYN.

A public meeting of the citizens of Brooklyn will be held, in the Supreme Court Room, City Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, 26th instant, at 7½ o'clock, to consider the condition of the suffering poor—many of whom, without employment, are destitute of all means of support. The funds of the "Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor" are exhausted, and, unless prompt relief is furnished, a large number of worthy families, heretofore self-sustaining, must be driven into the streets as beggars or suffer the inevitable consequences of destitution. A general and punctual attendance is requested.

SAMUEL S. POWELL, Mayor.
GEO. HALL, President of the Association.

S. B. Chittenden,
Edwd. A. Lambert,
Smith J. Eastman,
Isaac H. Frothingham,
R. P. Buck,
Caleb Barstow,
Daniel Ayres,
Thos. Messenger,
Henry E. Pierrepont,
Horace B. Claflin,
Luther B. Wyman,
Wm. M. Harris,
Walter J. Griffith,
R. S. Storrs, Jr.,
Fredk. A. Farley,
Benj. C. Cutler,
A. N. Littlejohn,
Theo. L. Cuyler,
Francis Vinton,
S. T. Spear,
John Schenck,
Arthur W. Benson,
John D. Cocks,
Stephen Crowell,
John J. Studwell,
Geo. S. Stephenson,
A. B. Baylis.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.
To depend upon having, at all times, a light, nutritious bread, as well as pies, cakes, and pastry, just sprinkle a portion of Messrs. E. CHAMBERLIN & CO.'S (Boston) CONCENTRATED LEAVEN in your flour, and the result will prove satisfactory.
For sale by all the principal Grocers and Druggists.
GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent,
No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE PRESIDENT EXCITEMENT IS only equaled by the rush to procure a bottle of Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It is the only article that is warranted to cure Rheumatism, Pains of all kinds, Toothache, Headache, Dysentery, &c., if used as directed. Price, 25 and 50 cents. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO,
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. [illegible] Broadway.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
FORWARD TO
NEW-ORLEANS
In four days all rail. Other cities South are reached with equal speed. Contracts for time, price, insurance, &c., can be made on application to JOHN HOEY, at our office, No. 59 Broadway.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The members of the Elm Park Association will please meet at the Club House in 8th-av., between 130th and 131st sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 P. M.
By order of MORGAN L. MOTT, President.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.
In order to close our present
LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK,
WE
HAVE REDUCED OUR PRICES
FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT., AND ARE NOW
OFFERING
GREAT BARGAINS
IN FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS
of every description.
Particular attention is invited to our Stock of
DRESS GOODS,
DRESS SILKS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
And purchasers may rely upon getting Desirable Goods
AT PRICES
LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.
Also, at Stores
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.,
NOS. 47 AND 49 CATHARINE-ST.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
SQUARE AND LONG.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will make their Spring exposition
of the above Goods
ON MONDAY, FEB. 25.
These Goods have been selected with great care, and for BEAUTY AND NOVELTY in design cannot be surpassed.
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF MERCER.

TO MEET THE GREAT DEMAND FOR
CHEAP GOODS,
AT PANIC PRICES,
JAMES GRAY & CO. have made a still further
REDUCTION IN PRICES
on the following goods:
DRESS SILKS, PLAIN AND FANCY,
MOURNING GOODS,
POULT DE CHEVRE,
in great variety, suited to the present season.
ALL-WOOL MUSLIN DE LAINES,
best quality imported,
REDUCED FROM 75c. to 40c.
J. G. & CO. invite special attention to their entire
STOCK OF PARIS DRESS GOODS,
all of which is offered at the very lowest
CASH PRICES.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

NEW DRESS GOODS
AT LESS THAN COST TO IMPORT.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS are buying largely for cash, which enables them to purchase at very much less than the usual prices. Thus they offer GREAT BARGAINS in
FIGURED SILKS, SPRING SILKS,
FOULARD SILKS, FRENCH POPLINS,
MOSAMBIQUE, POILE DE CHEVRE, &c.
ALSO,
A very large assortment of
ENGLISH and FRENCH CALICOES,
SHIRTINGS, SHEETING, FLANNELS
and other FAMILY DRY GOODS.
No. 305 CANAL ST., near Broadway.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,
Will open on MONDAY, Feb. 25,
2,000 English Thread Lace Collars, all prices.
2,500 Gents' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, all linen, 25 cents each.
500 Ladies' Embroidered Hemmed Handkerchiefs, Union, 37½ cents each.
100 Dozen Ladies' Tape-Bordered Handkerchiefs, all linen, 9s. and 12s. per dozen.
6,000 Cambric and Swiss Band at 15c.; worth 50c.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

OPERA CLOAKS, $10.
OPERA CLOAKS.
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No. 473 Broadway,
May be found the best assortment of
Opera Cloaks in this City.
Having a constant demand for them,
Our stock is changed daily,
Thus giving us an opportunity to offer
A fresh-made Opera Cloak
To every customer.

AT KINZEY'S.
GREAT PANIC SALE.
Large failures of Importers and Jobbers.
GOODS AT 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
$28,000 worth Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons, Flowers, Hosiery, Gloves, and Fancy Goods.
Silk Velvets 12½c. piece.
Silk Trimmings, 12½c. piece.
Fancy Trimmings, 12½c. piece.
Silk Fringes, 12½c. piece.
3,000 Strips Flouncings, 5c., 8c., 15c., 18c.
2,200 Silk Lace Veils, 12c., 25c., 50c., 75c.
1,800 Fine Worked Collar Sets, 25c., 30c., 50c.
1,130 Fine Worked Sets, 31c., 40c., 50c.
PANIC SALE.
All our Fancy Goods at cost. Best Pins and Needles, 3c. paper.
Best Spool Cottons, 3c.; good glazed Cotton, 1c.; Spool do., 6c.
Dozen Skirt Braids, 2c.; twilled Tapes, 1c.; Rubber Combs, 6c.
Working Cotton, 2c.; Hooks and Eyes, 2c.; Hair Pins, 2c. bun.
Sewing Silks, 9c. doz.; Buttons, 4c.; gross Perfumery Soaps, and Fancy Goods of all descriptions.
16,000 Gent's Shirt Bosoms, all styles.
Gent's Shirt Bosoms, 3c., 6c., 8c.
Gent's Shirt Bosoms, 10c., 13c., 15c.
Gent's Shirt Bosoms, 18c., 22c., 25c.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
2,500 pairs ladies' Hose, 6c., 8c., 9c.
3,750 pairs ladies' Hose, 10c., 12c., 15c.
1,500 pairs fine iron frame Hose, 25c.
4,000 pairs children's Hose, 2c., 6c., 9c.
2,500 pairs gent's Half-Hose, 5c., 6c., 8c.
FINE LISLE GLOVES, 9c., 12c.
FINE GAUNTLET GLOVES, 12½c., 15c.
Linen Edgings, 12c., 15c. dozen.
Hair Nets, 6c., 12c., 18c.
French Lace Barbs, 12c., 18c.
Wide Tarletons, 10c., 12½c.
Illusions and Crapes, 6c., 12c.
15,000 SPRIGS FRENCH FLOWERS, 3c.
Handkerchiefs cheap.
Ladies' linen, 5c., 6c.
Gent's Handkerchiefs, 5c., 6c., 8c.
Large quantities of Goods from importers' stocks, and from the auction sales opening every day.
GOODS AT WHOLESALE CHEAP.
WM. KINZEY'S,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.,
Between 21st and 22d-sts.
Five good saleswomen wanted.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
204 AND 206
SIXTH-AV., corner 14th st.
R. H. MACY
Will open MONDAY, Feb. 18,
20 Cases YARD-WIDE BLEACHED MUSLINS, 10 cents, the best 4-4 Muslin in the City at the price.
CASES WAMSUTTA,
NEW-YORK MILLS,
and other favorite makes.
CASES SHIRTING LINENS,
LINEN DAMASKS and COVERS,
TOWELS, DAMASKS, DOYLIES, &c.,
at very low prices.
1,000 pieces DRAPERY MUSLINS and LACES,
at very low prices.
FULL STOCK SPRING GLOVES and HOSIERY.
LADIES', MISSES' and GENTS' UNDER WEAR, &c.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., corner of 14th-st.

NOUVEANTES IN EMBROIDERIES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer, on
MONDAY, Feb. 25, a choice selection of
FLORAL NOVELTIES IN NEEDLEWORK,
Richly ornamented with Studs and other Mountings,
In Sets, Collar and Sleeves,
Consisting of the following Designs, viz.:
The "Anemane," "Climatis," "Ivy,"
"Lily," "Vine," "Convoloulus,"
"Strawberry," "Dahlia," "Oak," and "Acron," &c.
Also, à Chales Sets, adapted to the
Zouave Jacket, from $5 50 to $8 each,
With a variety of other novel productions,
In Infant's Robes, Caps, Joupons, Hdkfs.,
French Bands, &c., &c.

100 PIECES
RICH PARIS POINTED ORGANDIES,
Fast Colors, only 25 cents per yard,
Worth 50 cents.
500 pieces Printed Jaconets and Organdies,
Plain and Chintz Colors,
Only 12½ cents per yard
A. T. STEWART & CO.

200 PIECES EXTRA QUALITY
PARIS PRINTED FOULARDS,
In New Colorings,
Received per *New-York* and *Fulton*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

PLAIN POULT DE SOIES AND TAFFETAS,
In all the New Shades,
Qualities and Prices,
Just received.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

THE NEW-YORK
DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
No. 98 Duane-st., (late 45 John-st.)
Branch Offices { No. 720 Broadway, New-York, and No. 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

CHEAP SILKS—CHEAP SILKS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will offer this morning,
Great bargains in medium colored SILKS,
Suitable for present and Spring wear.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, BEST QUALITY, from 12½ cents, new colors; also, Tinsel Canvas Patterns, Needles, Shetland Wool and Saxony Yarns, Gaiters, Mittens, Gloves, Dress Trimming, Ribbons and Laces, Shetland Veils only 10 cents, best French Kid 75 cents, new Belt Ribbons; a full line of best quality Thread and Needle Goods at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, BEST QUALITY—From 12½c., choice colors, just received. Shetland wool, Saxony yarns, thread and needle goods, trimmings, linings, buttons, perfumery, toilet and fancy articles, at No. 1,109 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., next block above Fifth-av. Hotel. SHEPHERD,
(Late Orr & Shepherd.)

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL EXHIBIT ON MONDAY, FEB. 25,
AT RETAIL,
Their entire
SPRING IMPORTATION
OF
FRENCH, GERMAN AND BRITISH DRY GOODS,
VIZ:
SILKS, BAREGES, ORGANDIES, JACONETS,
BRILLIANTS, CALICOES, &c., &c.
These goods have been selected with great care for the City Trade, and, for novelty and extent, cannot be surpassed.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS.
JUST RECEIVED,
ORGANDIES,
PRINTED JACONETS,
BAREGES,
GRENADINES,
PRINTS,
GINGHAMS, &c.
Also, a large stock of Goods suitable for
STREET AND TRAVELING DRESSES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Are now offering to wholesale and retail purchasers,
A LARGE AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK
OF
LACE, MUSLIN, AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
DRAPERY, MUSLIN AND VESTIBULE LACES,
All of which they will dispose of
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES
REDUCED
From 20 to 30 per cent. below
COST OF IMPORTATION.
JAMES GRAY & CO. invite special attention to their magnificent assortment of the above goods, comprising the latest Paris styles, to which are added many novelties of their own manufacture, all of which will be sold at
VERY LOW PRICES.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

BEEKMAN & CO.
Will offer, on MONDAY, Feb. 25,
500 French Worked Sets at $1, worth $2.
Great Bargains.
15,000 yards of narrow Thread Edgings at 5c. per yard,
Worth from 10c. to 20c. per yard.
Also, a large assortment of Barbes, Coiffures, Lace Sets and Collars of all designs, Edgings, &c., at greatly reduced prices.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

NEW PARIS SILKS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer,
On MONDAY, Feb. 25,
10 cases new
SPRING DRESS SILKS,
Comprising some of the
Richest and most recherche novelties of the
Paris and Lyons Markets,
Just received, per *New-York* and *Fulton*.

TO CASH AND SHORT-TIME BUYERS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Offer
150 cases Full Madder Prints,
Fine quality, only 5¾c. net.
Also, a large assortment of
Tacony, Sprague's, Donnell's, Pacifics,
&c., &c.,
At equally low prices.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS received her new Spring stock, and is offering nice-fitting corsets at $1; also, two cases Paris Werlys, at very reduced prices. Corsets made to order. Handsome skirts on hand and made to order, from $1, warranted. N. B.—Alexandre's celebrated gloves. No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
JEWELRY.

The subscriber having been appointed Agent by five of the largest manufacturing Jewelry establishments in this country, having immense stocks on hand which they are determined to reduce at any sacrifice, he is now selling their solid Gold and Gold-plated Jewelry for the next sixty days, at an immense reduction. The subscriber having been in the Jewelry business here for the past *Twenty-five Years*, the public can depend on every article being precisely as represented in every respect. The goods are all well made, and will give entire satisfaction to the purchaser.

Mosaic, Lava, Coral, &c., Ear-rings and Pins, $5 a set; usual price, $12.
Jet, Gold Stone, Garnet and Enamel Ear-rings and Pins, $4 a set; usual price $10.
Turquoise, Carbuncle, Mosaic and Lava Ear-rings and Pins, $3 a set; usual price $8.
Mosaic, Lava, Carbuncle, Garnet, &c., Ear-rings and Pins, $2 a set; usual price $6.
Coral, Enameled, Carbuncle, Lava, &c., Ear-rings and Pins, $1 a set; usual price $5.
Oval Band Bracelets, $2 each; usual price $5.
Oval Band Bracelets, $1 each; usual price $4.
Richly Engraved and Chased Flat Band Bracelets, $2 each; usual price $6.
Engraved and Chased Flat Band Bracelets, $1 each; usual price $4.
Chain Bracelets, $2 each; usual price $5.
Chain Bracelets, $1 each; usual price $4.
Onyx Studs and Sleeve-buttons, $1 a set; usual price $4.
Carbuncle, Enamel and Coral Sleeve-Buttons, $1 a set; usual price $4.
Misses' Necklaces, Coral, Garnet, &c., $1 each; usual price $4.
Children's Coral Armlets, 50 cents each; usual price $1 50.
Children's Coral Necklaces, 50 cents each; usual price $1 50.
Ladies' Chatelaine Chains and Pins, $2 each; usual price $6.
Gentlemen's Vest-Chains, $1 each; usual price $5.
Lockets for Daguerreotypes or Hair, $1 each; usual price $5.
Gentlemen's Seal-Rings, $2 each; usual price $6.
Ladies' Rings with Sets, $1 each; usual price $3.
Ladies' Ear-Rings, $2 a pair; usual price $6.
Ladies' Ear-Rings, $1 a pair; usual price $4.
Ladies' Sleeve-Buttons, 50 cents to $1 a set; usual price $1 50 to $3.
Gentlemen's Sleeve-Buttons, 50 cents to $1 each; usual price $1 50 to $3.
Gentlemen's Studs, 25 cents to $1 a set; usual price $1 to $3.
Real Jet Bracelets, $1 each; usual price $3.
Children's Finger-Rings, 25 cents to $1 each; usual price $1 to $3.
Gentlemen's Scarf-Pins, 50 cents to $1 50 each; usual price, $2 to $4.
Ladies' Real Jet-Pins, $1 each; usual price $3.
Ladies' Real Jet Ear-Rings, $1 a pair; usual price, $3.
Also, Gold Pens and Pencils, Toothpicks, Watch-Keys, Belt-Buckles, Chain-Pins, Crosses, Steel Belt-Clasps, &c., &c.
Goods sent by mail or express to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of cost.
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
Agent for the Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

BURNING FLUID, OILS, &C.

NAPTHALINE LIQUID GAS,
A new substitute for Burning Fluid, can be used in all Fluid Lamps and Gas Generators, and will burn 50 per cent. longer than common fluid.
ROSENE COMPOUND SAFETY FLUID,
A superior BURNING FLUID, by a new process rendered safe, clean and cheap.
Get the Genuine, and beware of all Imitations.
KEROSENE COAL OIL, ALCOHOL, CAMPHENE AND COMMON FLUID, for sale by
SAFETY FLUID COMPANY,
NO. 246 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.
State and County rights for sale.
Orders by mail promptly filled.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOAPS, SOAPS.
E. BENSON'S old Russian Laundry Soap, a valuable article for families. CHARLES BRAINE & CO., Agents, Nos. 24 John, and 138 Pearl-st. For sale by all grocers and druggists. Beware of counterfeits.

STEAMBOAT "JOHN HART," ALIAS "CONFIDENCE,"
FOR SALE CHEAP.
Hull 160 feet long, 23 feet beam 8½ feet hold; engine 36-inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke; in good condition, and now running. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

NEXT OF KIN WANTED.—ALL FAMILIES who are heir to property in foreign countries, are hereby notified that there is a large amount of property lying in Her Majesty's Treasury, England, and in the hands of administrators, belonging to persons in the United States and English Colonies, to which their immediate attention is solicited—no matter how old the claim. A full record of all the names entitled to property, and those to whom letters should be addressed in England, will be sent post free, on receipt of 30 cents, or U. S. postage stamps, by return mail, by WM. W. S. ORBETON & CO., sole proprietors for United States, Haverhill, Mass.

BOOTS AND SHOES, COPPER NAILED.—About 100 cases of women's, misses' and children's morocco boots, Balmorals, &c., for sale cheap, by the American Union Company, manufactured of first-rate stock, and in the best manner, for the Spring sales, at the temporary office and sales department, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, room No. 2, in job lots, to suit purchasers, for cash, or first-class City paper.

AMALGAM BELL.—OFFICE AND SALESROOM is removed to No. 190 William-st., near Spruce, where may be had superior BELLS, of any size for any purpose, at prices not exceeding 12 cents per pound.
M. C. CHADWICK & CO.,
Manufacturers, No. 190 William-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MISS BUSHNELL
Has located on Murray Hill Parks,
Nos. 11 and 13, between 34th and 35th sts, where she has suites and single rooms to rent.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN AND their wives, or three or four single persons, can have board at No. 48 East 16th-st., next to Irving-place; the house is finely located; has gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c. Terms, for two persons, (including fire and gas,) $9 and $10 per week, according to rooms. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE family, or where there are few boarders; applicant goes out by the day as dressmaker; location between 18th and 30th sts. 7th and 8th avs. Address H. M. C., Union-square Post-office.

BOARDING.—A FEW RESPECTABLE YOUNG men can be accommodated with good board in a small, private family, at No. 31/10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN WISHING board in a private family may be accomodated at No. 129 East 32d-st. References exchanged.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, TO A SINGLE gentleman, a very handsome furnished room. The house has all the modern improvements, and a fine piano. Inquire at No. 37 Dominick-st., between Hudson and Varick sts.

A GENTLEMAN OCCUPYING A FIRST-class residence in the upper part of the City is desirous of reducing expenses, and would like to meet with a gentleman and his wife to board who would appreciate the comfort of a pleasant home. References given and required. Address N. P. M., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A FEW PLEASANT ROOMS, FRONT, ON second floor, can be obtained with board, on very advantageous terms, by immediate application at No. 1,248 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Also, accommodation for a few gentlemen, with full or partial board.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF 9th-st., a handsomely furnished suite of apartments, with full board, to let. Also, single rooms. Unexceptionable references required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant rooms, furnished or not, at No. 127 Clinton-st. References required.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A LARGE ROOM HAVING bath, hot and cold water connecting, and pleasantly located, at No. 25 Concord-st.; suitable for two single gentlemen.

HOTELS.

TABLE D'HOTE
At 6 o'clock; Sundays at 5.
If you wish for a good dinner at 75c.,
Including a pint of Claret,
Call at No. 764 Broadway,
Private parlors for parties.

TRAVELERS!
Drive direct to the Smithsonian House, Broadway, corner of Houston-st., conducted on the European plan. Good fare, good rooms, prompt attendance and moderate charges. Single rooms, 50c., 75c. and $1 per day. Meals as ordered. All the appointments of the best hotels, and heated throughout by steam.
SAMUEL S. MEAD, Proprietor.

PARKER HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE ADDITION to this hotel being completed, with superior accommodations for ladies and gentlemen, will be opened on MONDAY, Feb. 18. The house is complete in all its appointments, and it is the intention of the proprietors to make it worthy the patronage of the traveling public.
H. D. PARKER.
JOHN F. MILLS.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY, REALIZING THE GREAT NEED of a proper school for the judicious culture of young misses under twelve years of age, is about opening a Seminary for a select and limited number, whose moral, mental and religious education will be under her immediate supervision. They will also have the advantage of large and pleasant grounds, fine scenery, variety of fresh fruit, &c. Parents or guardians desiring to place their children where they can secure such advantages, may address Mrs. WALTER, Union-square Post-office, New-York.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. Twelve professors and 200 pupils of all ages. Full classical and commercial course. Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Third term begins Feb. 11, 1861. CLARKE & FANNING Proprietors.

BOOK-KEEPING, BUSINESS WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institute in New-York. Gentlemen or boys are qualified practically for business, at reduced terms. Two $5 seats for book-keeping vacant this day. Ladies' cheap Writing Class, $1; Stationery, 50 cents.

AT $2 50, WRITING—BOOK-KEEPING, $10, lessons unlimited. Writing and Arithmetic, $10 per quarter, 78 lessons each, at No. 62 Bowery and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. From Gov. S. W. King: "My sons and daughters attended Col. PAINE'S Academy, to my entire satisfaction. His plan of instruction is systematic and expeditious."

TWO LADIES, EDUCATED IN NEW-ENGLAND and accustomed to tuition in our leading seminaries there and in this City, would like to learn of a good opening, buildings, &c., suitable, for a boarding and day school. Parties interested please address E. T. T. E., Broadway Post-office, New-York City.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Circulars at Carter's, No. 558 Broadway, or at the School.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium Broadway, corner 18th-st.

WANTED—FOR FRENCH AND THE HIGHER English branches, a superior teacher. Apply at No. 30 West 47th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—A SCOTCH LADY WHO has had considerable experience in tuition, wants a situation as governess in a family; she teaches English thoroughly, music, and French and German acquired in France and Germany. Has excellent references and testimonials. Address, stating terms, Miss CHURCH, No. 92 East 15th-st., New-York.

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF ONE OF the first colleges in this country desires a situation to teach; he is an experienced teacher, and is now teaching the classics and modern languages. The best of reference given. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 247, Norwalk, Conn.

IMPORTANT TO THOSE WISHING INSTRUCTION in English, Classics, Mathematics or French, (spoken,) by an experienced Graduate of Yale College. Address, RALPH DAYTON, No. 9 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st.; or call, at 1 or 6 o'clock P. M. Terms and references satisfactory.

AS TEACHER.—A TEACHER WHO HAS HAD much experience, and who is a graduate of a Northern University, is ready for a new engagement as teacher in English or Classics. Address GEO. N. MARTIN, No. 1,248 Broadway, New-York City.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Near the village of Hackensack, Bergen County, N. J., containing thirty-two acres, six of which are good woodland adjoining the river. There is a good dock at the door, where vessels land. It is a first-rate stand for a lumber or coal yard; there has been business done for half a century; the house is situated on the bank of the river where the bridge crosses; there is a good barn, and all suitable outbuildings; the house is well suited for a boarding-house; good fishing; stages pass the door twice a day for the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. Inquire of WM. P. BLAIR, No. 102 Barclay-st., New-York, where a map can be seen.

FOR SALE—THE HASBROUCK FARM, TOWN of Walkill, Orange County, N. Y., two and a half hours' ride from Jersey City, and five miles from the Goshen, Middletown and Erie Railroad station, containing about 265 acres of land, 20 of which are timbered, well watered and suitable for an extensive dairy; buildings in good repair, and furniture will be sold with the house. The above is the best farm in Orange County. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

CHOICE FARM FOR SALE.—ONE HUNDRED acres on the east bank of the Hudson River, between New-Hamburgh and Poughkeepsie. One of the best farms in Dutchess County, having a number of fine building sites, with extensive inland and river views, with good farm buildings, stock of cattle, hay, farming utensils, &c. Would be sold low. Apply at No. 176 William-st.

FARM WANTED—OF FROM 50 TO 75 ACRES, good soil, well cultivated, well fenced, plenty of fruit, and watered by a living stream, with some woodland; buildings modern and substantial. Location elevated but sheltered, near a dépôt, churches, select schools, and not more than 35 miles from New-York. Price not over $15,000. Address O., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., A FARM of 40 acres, with a never-failing brook running through it; 15 minutes' walk from the dépôt; good house, variety of fruit-trees, water led in the house; price, $8,000. Apply to MARTIN & COREY, No. 283 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM SITUATE IN NEW-JERSEY, within one hour's ride from the city, and one mile from the Railroad Dépôt. The above is all under cultivation, house and out-buildings nearly new. Will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply at HARDENBERGH, OTIS & CO.'S, No. 58 Wall-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—FARM, TWO MILES above Statsburgh Station, Hudson River Railroad; good house and abundance of fruit. Also, 19½ acres at Sing Sing. Also, three story brick house, No. 67 Monroe st. Inquire of JOHN R. ROBERTS, No. 172 West 33d-st.

FARMS, COTTAGES, AND COUNTRY SEATS for sale and exchange in Orange, Rockland, and Westchester Counties, and New-Jersey. Also, neat cottages for sale or to let in Brooklyn.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

LOST AND FOUND.

$40 REWARD.—LOST—ON MONDAY MORNING, in the vicinity of 23d-st., 6th and 7th avs., a LADY'S GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN, with seal, key, and pencil attached, and a little knife. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at HOLMES & CO.'S, No. 711 Broadway.

LOST—ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, IN 12TH-ST., between 7th and 5th avs., between the hours of 4½ and 5½ o'clock, a DARK BLUE ENAMELED BRACELET. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 113 West 12th-st., third door west of 6th-av.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

1. A large double cottage house with stable, carriage-house and 15 City lots, well stocked with fruit and flowers, on the road leading to Bergen Point, 1½ miles from Jersey City Ferry, overlooking New-York Bay, &c. Price $15,000; terms easy.
2. A small two-story house, near the above, with four City lots. Rent $300.
3. A four-story brick house in Grand-st., Jersey City. Price $8,000. Rent $600.
4. A three-story and basement house in West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rent $850.
5. Several lots in Brooklyn for sale or exchange for other property.

Real estate taken charge of and rents collected by
WM. H. BELL, Attorney-at-law,
No. 52 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, wishes to dispose of his property, on which he now resides, consisting of his dwelling and about 13 acres of choice land, with good buildings and fruit in abundance.
Also, a fine water privilege, (buildings destroyed by fire;) it encompasses about two acres, has a permanent stone dam, foundation of building 36x48, and iron water wheel in good order. Also, a double tenant house. It is a desirable location for a paper mill, or any other manufacturing business. Will be sold separate or together, or exchanged for goods suitable for a country store. For particulars, apply to R. T. CORNELL,
Harts Village, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—The large frame dwelling, with gas and fixtures throughout, range and Ridgewood water, with two lots of ground, situate No. 75 Columbia-st., on northeast corner Orange-st., midway between Wall and Fulton ferries; house 25x50; lots 50x100. Price $11,500. Terms $7,000 on bond and mortgage. If desired the house and one lot will be sold. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STONE FRONT house in East 23d-st.; four-story, 28 feet wide, and finished in a costly manner, with an extended back building three-stories high. Lot 110 feet deep. For cards to view the house, and further particulars, inquire of WM. P. POWERS, No. 166 Broadway; or HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., (No. 2 Metropolitan Bank.)

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19, and 21 Second-place, Brooklyn; lots, 20 ft. 1½ inches by 133 ft. 5¼ inches; houses built with all the modern improvements; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, Nos. 45 and 47 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington-avs., replete with the modern improvements, designed, built, and finished in the best manner, and on one of the best sites in the City. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—TWO NEW FIRST-class modern houses on Brooklyn Heights, Nos. 52 and 54 Columbia-st., overlooking the Bay and the North and East Rivers. Apply to S. HONDLOW, Brooklyn, or address Major THOMPSON, No. 27 Wooster-st., New-York.

$4,500 CASH—$2,500.—FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—The house and lot No. 299 7th-st.; house 3-story and basement, brick. This place is decidedly cheap. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., New-York, from 12 to 3.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT, brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in DeKalb, or adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON NEW YORK-av., Brooklyn, a new cottage brick house, pleasantly located, and finished with all the modern improvements. Lot 40x100; house 22x38, with extension 16x20. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone-front house No. 8 St. Mark's-place; built by days' work, in the most substantial manner; it contains all the modern improvements. For further particulars, apply, from 12 to 1 o'clock, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FOUR ADJOINING lots, each 25x100 feet, on the northeast corner of Wayne and Washington sts., Jersey City. Terms easy. Apply to T. W. JAMES, No. 6 Commercial Buildings, corner Greene and Montgomery sts., Jersey City.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—100 FEET east of Lexington-av., in 38th-st., six small first-class three-story and high basement brown-stone houses, with all modern improvements, on easy terms. Inquire on the premises, or No. 99 opposite.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, 30x65, with extension; has two staircases all of black walnut, finished complete, situate on Madison-av., west side, between 33d and 34th sts. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN 21ST-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY and 4th-av., an extra large, first-class house, substantially built and in good order. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE LOW, ON EASY TERMS—SEVeral first-class three-story brown stone high-stoop houses on West 50th-st. Apply at No. 225 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, brown-stone house No. 8 West 29th-st., 25x60, full lot; built by day work; terms liberal; apply on the premises or address Box No. 2 556 Post-office, New-York.

HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR sale or exchange for house or lots up town. Address H. H., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT IN ORANGE, N. J., FOR SALE—Situate directly on Orange Mountain, commanding one of the finest landscapes in the country. New-York City and Harbor, Brooklyn, Staten Island and the Narrows, with Newark, Elizabeth, and numerous small villages immediately under the eye. The property adjoins Dr. Marcy's, of this City, and is in complete order, thoroughly drained roads and walks, laid with stone. The house contains 14 rooms; bath-room furnished with hot and cold water; and has GAS THROUGHOUT. A good cistern and well; commodious stable, etc., etc., on the property. For further particulars, inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET FROM 1ST OF MAY—A LARGE AND handsomely finished residence, commanding an unsurpassed view of the City of New-York, the Bay and harbor, five minutes' walk to the cars to either Hoboken or Jersey City ferries, being one of the most desirable dwellings in the City, provided with all the modern improvements. To a desirable tenant the rent will be put very low. The carpets and other furniture, all quite new, will be sold on easy terms. Also two other commodious houses nearly adjoining, to let. Apply to ABRM. COLLERD, on the premises, corner of Beacon and Palisade avs., Hudson City, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN CITY PROPERTY—The Peconic House, in the village of Greenport. It will accommodate 150 guests; is beautifully situated at the terminus of the Long Island Railroad, on Peconic Bay. For fishing, sailing, salt-water bathing, fine roads and salubrity of climate, it is not surpassed as a Summer resort by any location on the Island. Also, two cottages, within five minutes' walk of the dépôt. If not sold by the 15th of March next will be let. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 60 LOTS of ground, house two story and attic, large rooms, fine dry cellar, gardener's house, stables, ice-house; also, a large brick store. The premises are laid out and plenty of fruit and forest trees, horse, cow, wagons, situated two miles from Hoboken Ferry, on plank road, near horse railroad. Possession immediately. Apply at No. 183 William-st. F. H. WALKER.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF the late Edward Corning, at Rye, Westchester Co. There are 16½ acres of land, finely situated on the Post Road, about two miles from Rye and Mamaroneck dépôts of New-Haven Railroad, a good frame dwelling-house, and outbuildings. It will be sold with or without the household furniture, horses, carriages, stocks, &c. For further particulars, apply to JASPER E. CORNING, Administrator, No. 76 Duane-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, with 16 acres of excellent land, situated in Westchester County, near the dépôt, and within 20 minutes' ride of 27th-st., on the New Haven Railroad. The buildings are new and modern; hot and cold water, bath room, &c.; shade and fruit trees. Will be sold low, or exchanged for a City house or country seat with less land. Inquire of GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT OLD LYME, CONN.—The house is large and built in the very best manner. Out-buildings are ample. 20 acres of land attached. One mile distant from railroad station. Three trains daily to New-York, steamboat every evening. The grounds are handsomely laid out with forest, evergreen and fruit trees. Apply to A. W. LORD, No. 11 Wall-st., or D. CHADWICK, Old Lyme.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN ORANGE, N. J.—A country residence, consisting of a well-built double-frame house, with nearly two acres of ground, five minutes' walk from the dépôt, yet sufficiently retired from the village; forty minutes from New-York *via* Morris and Essex Railroad. Possession can be had immediately. Inquire of THOMAS H. NORRIS, No. 62 Gold st., New-York.

TO LET—A LARGE SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE, (room for about eighty guests,) beautifully located on Long Island Sound, and one hour distant by New-Haven Railroad. Was painted and newly furnished last year. The place would make a most desirable branch house for some one already engaged in the business in this City. Anonymous communications will not be replied to. Address Box No. 2,196 Post-office.

$150—CHEAP AT $300.—HOUSE WITH wings; marble mantels and grates in parlors; 8 rooms and kitchen; carriage-house; 2 acres; grape-vines, strawberries, evergreens; iron railings; fine views; healthy; one mile from Bergen Point.
J. POST, No. 177 Warren-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE—A SUBSTANTIAL WELL BUILT two-story frame-house, 38 feet square, piazza front and rear, filled in with brick, marble mantels throughout; furnace and gas; stable, with four lots 25x100 each, 6 or 8 if required; price $7,500; $1,800 down, balance remain for a term of years, Gates-av., Brooklyn. Inquire of JOHN BUNCE, corner Fulton and Henry sts.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM ON East River, 9 miles from Harlem; contains 171 acres, perfectly healthy, and combines every attraction as a country residence. Terms very liberal, or will be exchanged for City property, with little or no incumbrance. Apply at Office No. 1 over Fulton Bank, at 12 M.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for City or Brooklyn property, a country seat, containing a large modern house and coach-house; good water, plenty of fruit, and four acres of best land; but little money wanted. Inquire of CHARLES MALAY, No. 144 Chatham-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—IN HUDSON CITY, N. J., A FIRST-class gothic dwelling, with all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, baths, &c.; horse cars pass the door every ten minutes. Will be sold cheap. Apply to G. GEDNEY, Nos. 64 and 66 Duane-st., fifth floor.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A new brick building, built in modern style, with garden, shrubbery and shade trees, pleasantly situated in Somerville, N. J. Price $4,000, until March 4. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 74 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

SHELVING FOR SALE—OF STORE NO. 37 Warren-st., finely finished, and adapted to the hardware or fancy goods business; will be sold low, as occupancy of the store is to be changed. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.

WEST-STREET STORE TO LET.
No. 196, near the Erie Railroad Dépôt, at Duane-st.; first-rate stand for any kind of business.
Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,
No. 35 Wall-st.

TO LET—A HOTEL, WITH FOUR ACRES OF land, near High Bridge. Rent $1,500. Possession March 1.
Also, a Furnished House, (12 rooms;) garden well stocked with fruit. Rent $900. In Orange, N. J. Possession March 1.
A three-story Dwelling in 87th-st., between 4th and 5th avs. Rent $400.
Three Cottages in 119th st., between 3d and 4th avs. ($200.)
A Cottage in 55th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
For sale, at a bargain, the House No. 98 West 27th-st. Rents for $850. Price $8,500.
Also, a three-story Brick Dwelling, in 84th-st., near 3d-av. Alley in the rear, and good stable. $5,590.
Wanted to purchase a dwelling-house, below 90th-st., not to exceed $7,000; must be a good neighborhood.
Also, a Frame House, in 129th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., with two lots. $5,000.
Apply to J. R. FARRINGTON & CO.,
No. 12 Chambers st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Broome-st. by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.
Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25 by 95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with Granite flagging.
Also, a five-story, marble front store, 22 by 75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.
The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April or before.
Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO FINE STORES Nos. 35 and 37 Bread-st., suitable for any kind of business; possession the 1st of May next.
Also, the large new store No. 349 Pearl-st., Franklin-square; possession immediately.
Also, the small first-class four-story dwelling-house No. 37 East 18th-st., one door from Broadway; possession the 1st of May.
Also, the two lots and brick building thereon, Nos. 34 and 36 Desbrosses-st., suitable for a machine shop or mechanical business; possession immediately. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC brick house No. 114 West 14th-st., modern improvements, $1,100. Also, No. 183 West 27th-st., three-story, low stoop, modern improvements, rent $450. Also four-story brown-stone house No. 137 West 22d-st., rent $725. Also No. 118 West 44th-st., three-story brown-stone house, rent $1,000. Also, No. 510 7th-av., modern improvements, $700. Also, No. 45 Christopher-st., rent $500. Also several other houses. Also one or two large halls on 8th-av. Apply at the office of J. & W. DENHAM, corner 8th-av. and 16th-st., from morning to 9 in the evening.

TO LEASE—SUPERIOR ROOMS IN THE NEW five-story buildings, Nos. 42 to 50 Greene-st., one block from Canal-st. and Broadway; location the most central; buildings are lighted on all sides; heated by steam; steam hoist and every accommodation; also, extensive fire-proof vaults; insurance is one per cent. Parties wanting very superior lofts or rooms, at a low rent, are invited to call early. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

TO RENT—THE HOUSE NO. 838 BROADWAY, now occupied by the "Electic Club," being 26 feet front and with the dining-room extension 73 feet deep, is fitted up for the above purpose; it has double cellar, two kitchens, and the attic is arranged for billiard rooms; it has a side entaance on 13th-st., for servants' use. The first and second floors have been recently painted, and further necessary repairs will be made. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—FROM 1ST MAY, THE FOLLOWING first-class houses, with chandeliers, furnace, hot and cold water, &c., Nos. 360 Henry-st., 11 Tompkins-place, 264 Degraw-st., (opposite Tompkins-place,) 286 Union-st., 65 2d-place; second class: Nos. 21 Douglass-st., 25 Butler-st., 21 Butler., 41 Strong-place, (corner Degraw,) 360 Court-st.—Drug-store, with store fixtures, doing a good business—and other property to let. Apply to
H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

STORES AND HOUSES IN BROOKLYN TO LET.—The eight new 4-story brick stores on the corner of Myrtle-av. and Ryerson-st., with water and gas in every story; to be finished April 15; an excellent location for a druggist, baker, grocer, &c. Apply at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, New-York, to
VALENTINE G. HALL.

TO LET OR FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—Frame houses, with gas and fixtures throughout, and Ridgewood water, Nos. 50, 52 and 54 Sands-st. No. 50 has 14 rooms; No. 52 ten rooms, and No. 54 ten rooms. Rent $550, $450 and $400, and water-rents. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., or V. TILYOU, Jr., No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE-STORY, basement and counter-cellar house, No. 127 Thompson-st., the first house above Prince-st. Has all the modern improvements, viz.: water-closets, bath, range, wash-troughs, furnace, &c.; in first-rate order, having lately been painted and papered throughout.

FOR SALE—PRICE $300.—THE LEASE OF A small neat two-story attic and basement brick dwelling house, having seven years to run from next May; rent only $325; situate near the corner of Hudson and Barrow sts.; possession immediately. Carpets and oil-cloth, new last May, will be sold if desired. Address A. B. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN the best neighborhood in Jersey City, a four-story English basement house, 13 rooms, gas and water; rent $400; will be sold cheap or exchanged for stocks or bonds; also, six full lots, in one piece, near Erie Railroad. Address JOHN HEADDEN, Jersey City; terms for all easy.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF A MODERN-built three-story house up town, on the east side of the City, situated in a pleasant neighborhood; is in good condition, contains the usual conveniences, and is every way calculated for the residence of a genteel family. Apply to D. WRIGHT, No. 153 South-st., third floor.

HOUSE TO LET, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—Twelve rooms in house, rent, $375; $950 worth of furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, gas-fixtures, &c., for $750; none but parties willing to buy the furniture need apply. Inquire on the premises, No. 248 Raymond-st., near Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone English basement house, containing all modern improvements, No. 295 West 21st-st., opposite the Theological Seminary grounds, north side, a very desirable situation; moderate rent to a good tenant. Apply to J. J. CRAIG, No. 126 West 23d-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house No. 28 Leroy-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts; has range, hot and cold water, gas, &c. Will be let low to a good tenant. Can be seen from 11 to 4 o'clock. Apply to CHARLES HALL, No. 80 Vesey-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 18 SEVENTH-AV., between 12th and 13th sts.; location excellent, and the house fitted up with every convenience; will be put in good repair for a good tenant. Apply at the office No. 246 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., suitable for Banking, Exchange, Railroad Companies, Lawyers, Architects, &c. Apply on the premises, to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 10.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE FIRST CLASS HOTEL, Nos. 21 to 27 Broadway, corner of Morris-st., known as the Stevens House; possession first of May next. For further particulars, apply to
HEWLETT & TORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling-green.

TO LET.—A LARGE FACTORY, 46x100, FOUR stories, well lighted, situate Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st. Will let the whole or in parts. Rent low. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 26th-st. Possession 1st of May.

TO MARBLE MANUFACTURERS.—RUBbing-bed, polishing-bed, and saw-mill, also large and small rooms with steam power, to lease separately or together. Situation Broadway, near 35th-st. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

STORES TO LET.—THE STORE NO. 9 CORNties-slip, suitable for the flour business; rent, $1,000. Also, the four-story store, No. 166 Fulton-st., third door west of Broadway. Apply to J. Q. JONES, 270 Broadway.

TO LET—OR WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN, the brown-stone house, No. 147 Lexington-av., northeast corner of 30th-st. Apply to A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—Possession given on or before the 1st of May; rent $650; gas and Croton in the house; furniture will be sold for half its cost. Apply at 368 Broome st.

TO LET—A FEW GOOD OFFICES IN THE MARble front building, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-st. Apply to U. D. WARD, Room No. 1.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—LARGE and small rooms, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st. Inquire of W. POUNTNEY, in the building.

TO LET—THE STORES NO. 83 BARCLAY-ST. and No. 246 Greenwich-st. Locations first-rate for business. Apply at the office, No. 246 Greenwich-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER to let, by JOHN GANDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN CLINTON-st., Brooklyn, from May 1; in a desirable location, to a small family. Address C. E., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—IN EXCHANGE FOR A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house in Brooklyn, good location and near the South and Hamilton ferries, a country residence in Westchester County or New-Jersey, worth from $5,000 to $8,000, with ten or twenty acres land, good buildings, near the dépôt, and about an hour's ride from the City. Address A. B., Box No. 3,298 New-York Post-office. Would prefer treating with the owner direct.

HOUSE WANTED.—A GOOD TENANT WANTS a house, in a village, where churches, schools and market are convenient; not over one hour from New-York. House must be modern, and contain ten good rooms, with water in part. Rent low and location healthy. Address, with particulars, B. M., care Mott Murray & Harris, No. 20 Nassau-st., for one week.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND STAble, not to exceed in price $40,000. It must be situated between 14th and 42d sts., 5th-av., or in the immediate neighborhood. Any one having such a house, and is disposed to offer it at a low price, can find a cash purchaser by addressing A. H. W., Box No. 1,407, New-York Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—A PARTY HAVING A GENteel house, high stoop and brown stone front, located between 4th and 6th avs., and 28th and 39th sts., which would be sold at a price in accordance with the times, may hear of a cash purchaser by addressing B. J., Box No. 2,088 Post-office, stating location and terms.

WANTED—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, IN A SMALL family, without children, by a party of three adults, unfurnished, a parlor, two or three bedrooms, a kitchen and room for servant. The house must be pleasantly located. The very best of references given and required. Address, stating terms, Mrs. A. GODFRIES, Post-office, Broadway.

A RELIABLE PARTY WISHES TO MEET with a family occupying a large, well-furnished, well-located house, who wish to rent the same and board with a careful and desirable occupant. Address, for one week, B. HUME, Station D.

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF LANDS IN IOWA.
WHEREAS, The De Moine Navigation and Railroad Company, by its President, Edwin C. Litchfield, and Treasurer, W. B. Welles, by a certain deed of trust, dated the 4th day of April, 1859, sold and conveyed to the subscribers, Charles Mason and H. Scott Howell, the following described lands in the State of Iowa:

County of	Description.	Section.	Township.	Range	No. of Acres.
Wappello..	Southeast, Northeast.	3	72	15	40
Wappello..	South half, Northwest	5	72	15	80
Wappello..	Northeast, Northeast.	23	72	15	40
Wappello..	Northeast, Southeast.	25	72	15	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	9	64	11	40
Van Buren	Northeast, Southwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	North half............	31	70	11	323.11
Davis......	North half, Southeast	5	70	12	80
Davis......	Southwest, Southwest	9	70	12	40
Davis......	Southeast, Southeast.	13	70	12	40
Davis......	Northwest, Southeast	9	70	12	40
Mahaska..	Southeast, Northwest	7	74	17	40
Mahaska..	Northwest, Northeast.	25	75	17	40
Mahaska..	Southeast, Southeast.	31	74	16	40
Mahaska..	Northwest, Northwest	29	74	17	40

Making, in all, 1,002 11-100 acres, in trust, to secure the payment of seven notes of said Company, all dated Jan. 17, 1859, and all payable to the order of O. H. P. Scott on or before the 17th day of January, 1861—one for $2,000, one for $1,000, one for $2,100, one for $294, and two others for $500 each, as same became due.

And whereas said deed of trust provides that if said notes are not paid when due, that said subscribers should sell said lands at Keokuk, Iowa, after advertisement as therein provided.

Now, the said notes being unpaid, notice is hereby given that we will sell said lands, above described, at public auction, at the Court house Building in Keokuk, Iowa, on the 25th day of March, at about 2 o'clock P. M., A. D. 1861, to the highest bidder, for cash, and will execute a deed or deeds to the purchaser thereof.
CHARLES MASON, Trustee.
H. SCOTT HOWELL, Trustee.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF 71 VALUABLE LOTS,
Belonging to the estate of D. Fanshaw, deceased.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
ON 2ND-AV.—4 lots on the southeast cor. of 80th-st.
ON 80TH-ST.—5 lots, south side, adjoining above in rear.
ON 5TH-AV.—4 lots on southeast corner of 91st-st.
ON 91ST-ST.—6 lots, south side, adjoining above in rear.
ON 41ST-ST.—2 lots, south side, between 4th and Madison avs.
ON 105TH-ST.—20 lots, north side, 100 ft. east of 5th-av.
ON 106TH-ST.—(100 ft. wide)—23 lots, south side, 100 ft. east of 5th-av.
ON 108TH-ST.—7 lots, south side, bet. 3d and 4th avs.
75 per cent. can remain for 5 or 7 years.
EVERY LOT OFFERED WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE!
Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.
By order of WM. FORREST and
A. L. SHIPMAN,
Executors Estate of D. Fanshaw, deceased.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
"THE ALBEMARLE HOTEL."
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange
THE SPLENDID
Three-story and attic white marble building and plot, situated on the northwest corner of Broadway and 24th-st., opposite the
"FIFTH-AV. HOTEL" and MADISON-SQUARE,
and known as the ALBEMARLE HOTEL.
Size of plot, 103 feet 9 inches front on Broadway, 117 feet 10¾ inches on 24th-st., 81 feet 2 inches on the west side, and 79 feet 10½ inches on the north side, with 5 feet court yard on 24th-st.
TERMS LIBERAL.
The Surveyor's drawing of the above property can be seen at No. 7 Pine-st., where maps can be had.
"THE ASTORIA GAS WORKS,"
Including land, buildings, mains, metres, and valuable village contracts for a long term of years, &c.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
THIS DAY, (Monday,) Feb. 25, at 10½ o'clock, the entire magnificent furniture contained in the residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will be sold at public auction, comprising furniture that cost two months ago over $12,000. The whole will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, consisting of elegant rosewood parlor suites, in rich brocade, comprising three full suites; magnificent rosewood 7 octave piano-forte, with stool and cover; centre and pier tables, Turkish lounges, with arm-chairs to match; rich silk and lace curtains, gold shades, bronze clocks, rich Brussels and velvet carpets, mantel and pier mirrors, bronzes, rich French china vases, paintings and parlor ornaments, etageres, rosewood bedsteads, dressing bureaus, oval mirrors sofas, two sofa-bedsteads, rosewood, mahogany and cottage chairs, twenty elegant hair mattresses, beds and bedding, with rosewood, oak and mahogany furniture of every description; rich china of all kinds, glassware, silverware, spoons, forks, casters, ivory cutlery, oil-cloths, chandeliers, &c. No postponement on any account. Catalogues at house.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st of May, A. D., 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D., 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents, ($238,095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, dépôt grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad, then owned, or thereafter acquired by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.
Dec. 15, 1860. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post office, a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale; consisting of 3 rich carved rosewood parlor suites, 2 ditto B. W. library and dining room ditto, carved rosewood etageres, statuary marble-top bureaus, washstands and centre-tables, rosewood hat racks, black walnut hall-stand and chairs, mahogany wardrobes, bookcases, sofas and chairs, painted cottage suite, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, &c.; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c., &c. Also, about 150 pairs of fine painted, gilt and plain window shades, being the balance of a manufacturer's stock. Also, a large and well assorted stock of silver plated ware, all of the latest designs and best quality plate, embracing tea sets, urns, ice pitcher, cake baskets, butter coolers, goblets, spoons, forks, knives, &c., of all sizes, the stock of a Maiden lane manufacturer. Also, office furniture.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT FIRST CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell, on TUESDAY, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, the above elegant first-class household furniture, consisting in part, of elegant rosewood parlor suites, covered in satin damask, brocatel and reps; elegantly carved rosewood etageres, of new and exquisite designs; secretary and library bookcases, carved rosewood and oak buffets, extension tables, dining-room chairs and sofas, elegantly carved rosewood bedsteads, marble top bureaus, washstands and commodes; do. of black walnut finished in oil; rosewood and mahogany amour a glace, pier glasses, elegant mahogany chamber, parlor and dining-room furniture.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL A CHOICE AND VALUABLE collection of modern oil paintings, known as the American Art Gallery, embracing landscape and marine views, historical, scriptural and fruit pieces, by some of the best artists of the day. The great financial crisis compels the owner to offer this collection at auction in rooms, No. 759 Broadway, up stairs, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Feb. 25 and 26, commencing at 7½ o'clock each evening.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—ANNA WASHINGTON, Executrix of the last will and testament of James Augustus Washington, deceased, plaintiff, against WILLIAM B. JACKSON, Edwin C. Litchfield, John Stryker, Alfred Williams, Nelson P. Stewart, Patrick Tregent, Abraham G. Levy and Anna Levy his wife, George Winkler, James M. Petch, Andrew T. McReynolds, Joseph Sicles and William Thompson, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, N. Y., and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 30, 1861. G. O. HULSE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed with the Clerk of the County of Kings, on the 31st day of January, 1861.—Dated Feb. 2, 1861.
G. O. HULSE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. PRIDHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 101 and 103 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of October, 1860.
law6mM* R. H. LAIMBEER, Executor.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane.
Every style of Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, for business, professional or private use, at lowest price. Job Printing, Lithographic work and Bookbinding. Orders respectfully solicited.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FINANCIAL.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 BROAD-ST., one door from Wall.
P. M. MYERS, late of Kirtland & Co. B. G. LENNOX.
COLLECTIONS promptly made in all parts of the country at lowest rates.
DRAFTS on all the principal cities purchased.
REFERENCES.
Halsted, Haines & Co., Woodruff & Robinsons,
Lewis B. Brown & Co., O. M. Bogart.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL THIS DAY, MONDAY, FEB. 25, at 12½ o'clock at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st. REGULAR SALE,

Shares.		Shares.	
10 Continental Bank	$100	10 Bk. of Commerce	$100
100 Butch. & Drovs. Bk.	25	50 People's Ins.	50
20 Jersey City Ins.	50	40 R'm'd. Co GasLt.Co	50
60 Firemans' Ins.	17	44 Chic. N. W. R.	50
28 Howard Ins.	50	50 Damascus S.&I. Co.	50
10 Security Ins.	50	30 U. S. S.S. Refing. Co	100
39 Col. Mar Ins.	100	10 Phœnix Ins	50
1000 So. Pacific R.	100	50 Mer. Mutual Ins.	100
50 Kings Co. Ins.	20	200 Am. Guano Co.	100
49 Firemans' Ins.	17	100 Mai.,Ind.& Penn R.	100
20 Great W. Mar. Ins.	100	100 Union Con. Mfg.Co.	50

$5,000 Trevorton Coal and Railroad 1st Mtg. Bonds.
2,000 Virginia State 6 per cent. Bonds.
4,000 Sciota and Hocking Valley Railroad 1st M. Bonds.
1,000 Keokuk City, Iowa, 8 ₱ cent Bonds.
2,000 United States 12 ₱ cent. Treasury Notes.
2,000 Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark R. 1st Mtg. Bonds.

Next Regular sale on THURSDAY, Feb. 28. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, if preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Auctioneers and Stock Brokers,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 14, 1861.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Transfer Agents, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The following regulations, in reference to the transfer of Stock and the issuing of Stock Certificates in this Company, will take effect on the reopening of the Transfer Books, on FRIDAY, the 22d day of February, inst.:

First—The full name and place of residence of every person to whom Stock is transferred must be stated in the instrument of transfer, and in the Stock Certificate corresponding therewith. In case of transfers to firms, the name of the firm and the place where its business is conducted must be stated.

Second—In every application to transfer Stock by virtue of a power of attorney, the power must be filled up, dated and signed, so as to be a complete instrument, before a transfer is permitted under it. No transfer is to be allowed under an open or a defective power.

Third—If a certificate is presented in which there has been an alteration, interlineation or erasure, the application to transfer the Stock represented by such certificate must be declined, and the applicant referred to this office. Respectfully yours,
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSURANCE COMPANIES AND BANKS.—Our usual annual statement of Insurance Companies and Banks, as reported to the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, and furnished to us by the State Department, is now ready for distribution, and can be obtained on application at our office.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Auctioneers and Stock Brokers,
No. 52 William-st.

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS, AND BELLEVILLE AND ILLINOISTOWN RAILROADS.—The First Mortgage bondholders are hereby invited to attend a meeting at the office of John G. Richardson, No. 66 Beaver-st., on FRIDAY next, March 1, at 12 o'clock noon.

Signed for D. V. N. Radcliffe, Russell Sage, F. Leake, Alanson Sumner, and others.
JOHN G. RICHARDSON.

FOR SALE.—HENDERSON (ILLINOIS) COUNTY 8 per cent. Bonds; Fulton (Ill.) County 7 per cent. Bonds; Cincinnati (O.) Street Railroad Company First mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds. By the United States Census of 1860, population of Fulton County, Ill., is 33,347. Value of real and personal estate, $16,158,898. The interest is provided for, of all the above bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 5, 1861, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M., at the office of the Agents of the Company, No. 115 Broadway.
G. HEINEKEN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE MARCH 1ST, ON the Bonds of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 191 Fulton-st.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the School Officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, March 6, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the mason work, carpenter work, and painting, necessary for the erection and completion of a new Primary School House on lots known as Nos. 42 and 44 Trinity place, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," and "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

JOHN H. WILLIAMS,
JAMES FITZGERALD,
FELIX DUFFY,
JOHN HARRIS,
Building Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eleventh Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, March 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection of new stairs on the front and rear of Ward School-house No. 22, in said Ward, and for the enlargement of the class-rooms of the Grammar and Primary Departments of said School-house, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must be indorsed "School Officers of the Eleventh Ward," and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
CHRISTIAN METZGAR,
Chairman School Officers of the Eleventh Ward.
RICHARD L. LARREMORE, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED, by the School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until MONDAY, the 11th day of March, at 5 o'clock P. M., for painting the interior walls and woodwork, and the outside iron work, of Primary School-house No. 8, in Mott-st., in the said Ward, the work to be done in August next, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE,
OWEN KINNEY,
WALTER ROCHE,
Committee on Buildings.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the IXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until MONDAY, the 4th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, M., for furnishing and fitting up Ward School No. 3, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WILLIAM H. GEDNEY,
JACOB C. BOGERT,
JAMES W. BOOTH,
Building Committee.

DIVIDENDS.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD.—This Company will pay a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. on and after the 20th inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company. In Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank. In Utica at the Oneida Bank. In Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse. All others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within 30 days will be paid at the office of the Treasurer only.
L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Feb. 16, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE LYKENS VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1861.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 4th prox., at the Office of the Company, No. 13 William-st.

The Pennsylvania stockholders will be paid in Philadelphia, at the office of EDWARD GRATZ, No. 2 South 7th-st.
WILLIAM HAWKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, Feb. 2, 1861.—DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th inst. till that date.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1861.

INTEREST DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-annual interest dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. for the first six months of the present fiscal year, is this day declared payable to stockholders on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

AGENCY NORTHWESTERN INSURANCE CO., No. 62 WALL-ST., New-York, Feb. 21, 1861.

THIS COMPANY HAVE DECLARED A Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable to New-York stockholders on demand at this office.
GEORGE DEMING, Agent.

CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS CURED IN a few hours, and the skin made delicately soft by the use of TADMAN & CO'S CAMPHOR CAKE, WITH GLYCERINE. No. 81 Bleecker-st., and No. 288 4th av. By mail, 25 cents. Sold by Buck & Raynor, Chicago; W. King, Jr., Buffalo; Higby & Stearns, Detroit, and Lamplough & Campbell, Montreal, Canada.

INSURANCE.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE No. 94 BROADWAY.

The following is a statement of the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending the 31st of January, 1861:

Net Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1860		$6,013,855 20
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums and Policy Fees	$1,126,292 65	
For Interest	410,441 50	
For Annuities	2,841 60	—$1,539,575 75
		$7,553,430 95
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Claims by Death	$312,300 00	
Additions to same	33,396 50	
Surrendered Policies	76,087 71	
Annuities	12,154 98	
Reductions of Premium	1,061 63	
Commissions	53,640 46	
Delinquent Agents and Losses by Mail	3,995 59	
Expenses, viz., Exchange, Postage, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Rent, Fuel, &c	70,942 34	— $563,574 21
Net Cash Assets, Feb. 1, 1861		$6,989,856 74
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS.		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$120,050 39	
Bonds and Mortgages	6,421,879 12	
United States Stocks	387,232 50	
Real Estate	40,239 13	
Due from agents	20,455 60	—$6,989,856 74
Add: Interest accrued but not yet due		80,000 00
Deferred Premiums (estimated)		135,000 00
Premiums in course of transmission		33,132 38
Gross Assets, 1st February, 1861		$7,237,989 12
Net Increase in Cash Assets		$976,001 54
Amount at Risk, 1st February, 1860		$35,319,279
Amount issued during the year		5,051,291
Total		$40,370,570
Deduct: Surrendered, Canceled, Forfeited, Expired, and Dead		2,972,987
Amount at Risk, 1st February, 1861		$37,397,583
Of which are:		
For Life	$35,260,183	
For Endowment Assurances	1,314,650	
For Short Terms	822,750	—$37,397,583
Number of Policies in force, 1st February, 1860		11,836
Number of Policies issued during the year		1,701
Total		13,533
Deduct: Surrendered, Canceled, Forfeited, Expired and Dead		942
Number of Policies in force, Feb. 1, 1861		12,591
Of which are;		
For Life	11,941	
For Endowment Assurances	394	
For Short Terms	256	— 12,591

Short Term Policies are not now issued by the Company.

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and find the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED'CK S. WINSTON	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
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LUCIUS ROBINSON,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
W. SMITH BROWN,	RICHARD PATRICK.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the Assured.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.
No. 648 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

These invaluable medicines are the result of the learning, experience and skill of Prof. HUMPHREYS, and are unsurpassed for their SIMPLICITY, SAFETY and CURATIVE ENERGY.

Thousands of families use them daily, with the most triumphant success, for all the common ills and sicknesses of every day life, avoiding by their use the visits of both disease and doctor. Thousands of invalids, by the use of some one of these simple remedies, have been cured of life-long pains and suffering. Nowhere have they been tried without having been approved, and their highest praise is from those who have known them longest and most intimately.

LIST OF HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2.	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3.	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth, and Feebleness of Infants	25
4.	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5.	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6.	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7.	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8.	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9.	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10.	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid, or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11.	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12.	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13.	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14.	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15.	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	50
16.	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17.	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18.	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19.	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20.	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21.	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22.	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24.	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26.	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting	50
27.	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28.	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29.	Cures Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache, Cankered Mouth of Adults or Children	50
30.	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too Frequent, Painful or Scalding Urination	50
31.	Cures Painful Menses, Pressures, Cramp or Spasms at the time; or Itching and Irritation; Pruritis	50
32.	Cures Sufferings at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes of Heat, Palpitation, and even Disease of the Heart	1 00

PRICE OF CASES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty vials in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty vials, plain, and Book of Directions	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25c. to $1.

☞ Agents and the Trade supplied as usual.

☞ I have removed from the old stand, No. 562, and have no connection with medicines sold there.

☞ I send these medicines by mail or express to any address, FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of the price.

Address F. HUMPHREYS, M. D.,
No. 648 Broadway, New-York.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS INSERT teeth, with or without extracting the roots; on silver or rubber, $8; gold, $20; platina, $25; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled—gold, 50 cents to $1; bone, cement, and silver, 50 cents. Extracted, 25 cents. No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ROAD WAGONS.

We have on hand, and are prepared to receive orders for, FIRST-CLASS ROAD WAGONS, of all weights, made under our supervision on the premises, and warranted to be equal to any other wagon made in this City. We have also on hand and making to order, FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES, suitable for park, city or country, which we will sell at low prices.
MINER & STEVENS, Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st., 1st door east of Broadway.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal.*

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, New-York; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE.—THIS Tincture, being made entirely from roots, will be found perfectly safe and of the greatest use to any one afflicted with the maladies of the season, viz: Influenza, Coughs, Bronchitis, &c., while it can be highly recommended for Asthma and any affection of the chest and lungs. Its low price brings it within the reach of every one. To be had only at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References given to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

TRIESEMAR

Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3:

TRIESEMAR NO. 1

effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR NO. 2

has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR NO. 3

entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemond, Roux, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

RUSHTON'S TROCHES

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, SORE-THROAT, HOARSENESS, &c.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS will find these Troches of great benefit in preventing hoarseness and huskiness of voice.

FOR CATARRH AND COLD IN THE HEAD, these Troches will be found to give almost immediate relief.

RUSHTON'S, cor. BROADWAY, Barclay and Canal sts. Price 25 cents a Box.

Ask for RUSHTON'S 12 cent Troches, to try them.

CAPATINES,

the latest French invention for married people, forwarded by mail, with a treatise, on receipt of $1.
Address Dr. F. L. BECKWITH,
Station D.,
Post-office,
New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $2, and addressing Box No. 1 224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Rodger's Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort, 50 cents. Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kenedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam. 75 cents. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c.; supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.; by inclosing a postpaid addressed envelope.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURE—Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, &c. The GALVANO-ELECTRIC REGENERATOR is warranted to cure spermatorrhea, impotency, seminal losses, &c. Call upon, or address, Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities and female diseases. Price, $1. Office No. 483 Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

NIP EVIL IN BUD.—APPLY TO DR. WARD, No. 483 Broadway, up stairs. His Unfortunate's Friend, $1, the unfailing reliance. With his other great remedies, cures permanently with dispatch. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Private Medical Treatise, to be had gratis.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY.—The early application to a competent physician saves much future misery. Dr. WARD performs speedy, permanent and every way satisfactory cures.

DR. A. E. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, for removing obstructions; suit rooms for consultation, No. 17 West Houston-st., near Broadway. Sent by mail, $3 per box.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1861.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1861, will be opened on Monday, the 14th inst., for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services, and also literary or charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption previous to the closing of the rolls on the 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 14, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open for public inspection, as heretofore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CLOTHING.—FOR SALE, THE STOCK AND fixtures of an old and well-established business, one of the best stands in the upper part of the City for men and boys' clothing. The amount required will be between $5,000 and $6,000. A lease of the place would be given for two years. Inquire at No. 85 8th-av.

ELEGANT DRUG-STORE IN BROOKLYN—Beautifully arranged. Fine location, and good stock of medicines. For sale at one-half its value. Apply to G. B. ELKINS, Real Estate Agent, No. 1 Court-st.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—DOING A steady business in a rising neighborhood up town. Inquire for one week of A. STERL, No. 535 10th-av., between 43d and 44th sts., New-York.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $110
Second Cabin Passage ... 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
Capt. E. M. Hockley.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 12.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 27.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein engrossed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 2.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 2, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail March 30.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO, SATURDAY, March 2.
EDINBURG, SATURDAY, March 9.
GLASGOW, SATURDAY, March 16.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First do. to London	80	Steerage to London	33

Steerage Return Tickets, good for Six Months ... 60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

☞ Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz:

Wm. Tapscott,	Emerald Isle,	Albion,
Dreadnought,	Middlesex,	Victory,
Benj. Adams,	Constellation,	John J. Boyd,
West Point,	Switzerland,	Phœnix,
Underwriter,	Shamrock,	Cambria.

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X Line of London Packets, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for a circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose a postage stamp.

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—Steamer of SATURDAY, March 9. The United States mail steamship ADRIATIC will leave from Pier foot of Canal-st., North River, on SATURDAY, March 9, for the above ports, touching at Queenstown to land her mails. The ADRIATIC has water-tight compartments and is unexcelled for comfort, safety and speed.

Rates of passage—Cabin, to Havre ... $110
Cabin, to Southampton ... 100
Second cabin to Southampton or Havre ... 60

For freight or passage apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on the following days, at 3 P. M.:

MONTICELLO, Capt. GAGER. TUESDAY, Feb. 26.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $26; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 365 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 38 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places: New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $26; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply at No. 13 Broadway. The steamer ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will succeed.

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York,
JOHN B. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah.
Agents.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, THEODORE COOK, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9½ o'clock A. M. The AUSTRALASIAN will sail March 13. E. CUNARD, 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.
INAUGURATION EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO PHILADELPHIA will be sold from the 22d to the 28th of February inclusive, to those wishing to attend the Inauguration at Washington of PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

The tickets will be sold for any of the Philadelphia trains, excepting those at 7 A. M. and 6 P. M., and be good to return on any train from the 4th to 6th March.

Fare from New-York or Jersey City to Philadelphia and return, $4.

Fare from Newark or Elizabeth to Philadelphia and return, $3 50.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assist. Supt.
JERSEY CITY, Feb. 21, 1861.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALbany and Troy, connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:25 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping cars.) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sunday included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:35 and 4:30 P. M.	4 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6.40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal.

From Tryon Row, near City Hall.	From 26th-st. Station.
Ex. 7 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.	7:20 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.
Express Mail ... 10 A. M.	10 25 A. M.

For Williams' Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls and all local trains, see time-table; 7 A. M. Express Train leaves Albany every Sunday morning.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assist. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHARLES MINOT,
General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Daily, (Sundays excepted,) leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry. For Suffern, 9 A. M.; for Monsey, 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Piermont, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:50 and 5:30 P. M. Returning, leave Suffern at 1:30 P. M.; Monsey, 7:10 A. M. and 1:55 P. M.; Piermont, 6:30, 7:45, 11:30 A. M. and 3:25 P. M. On Sunday nights a train leaves Suffern at 9, and Piermont at 10:15 P. M. Returning, leaves New-York at 6 A. M. on Monday.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—HENRY L. PIERSON, JR., AND DANIEL L. WINCHESTER are this day admitted as partners in our firm.
PIERSON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1861.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK.
SIXTH WEEK OF THE SEASON.
THIS MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 25,
Positively for the Last Time,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

Which, in consequence of the necessary preparation for other operas, notwithstanding its great success, must be withdrawn.

Colson, Hinkley, Phillips, Brignoli, Ferri, Coletti, Dubreul, in the principal rôles.

During the Masquerade Ball, Muzio's Prince of Wales Gallop, and Ballet Divertissement.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27,
Début of Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.
RIGOLETTO.
First appearance of Signor STIGELLI.
Miss KELLOGG as Gilda, Miss PHILLIPS as Magdalena, FERRI as Rigoletti, COLETTI as Sparafucile.
Director and Conductor ... Signor MUZIO.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—
OPERA.
TUESDAY, Feb. 26.
I PURITANI.
Miss Isabella Hinkley in a new rôle, as Elvira.
Sig. Stigelli (his first appearance) as Arthur.
Sig. E. Bareli (his first appearance) as Richard.
Sig. Susini as Georgio.
Ticket Office in New-York, at Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Mr.
LESTER WALLACK'S
NEW COMIC DRAMA,
A
GENUINE AND IMMENSE HIT.
CENTRAL PARK;
OR, THE
HOUSE WITH TWO DOORS.
EVERY NIGHT.
GREATLY ACTED,
GREATLY PRODUCED,
and
GREATLY SUCCESSSUL.
Roars of Laughter
and
Hearty Rounds
of
Enthusiastic Applause,
fully attest that
THE NEW COMIC DRAMA
is, without doubt, one of the greatest of the
MANY SUCCESSES
PECULIAR TO THIS THEATRE.
Every one should see the
Life-like Picture
on
THE SKATING-POND.
The Ball Up
EVERY NIGHT,
Frost or Thaw.
Doors open at 7; commences at 7½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
James M. Nixon ... Lessee and Manager
24TH WEEK—70TH NIGHT
Of the engagement of
Mr. EDWIN FORREST.

The intense interest taken by the public in the grand impersonation of

JACK CADE;
Or, THE BONDMAN OF KENT,
BY THE GREAT TRAGEDIAN OF THE AGE,

demands a repetition of that truly patriotic and historical tragedy for another week.

At no period of Mr. FORREST'S brilliant career has he been honored by larger or more enthusiastic audiences than have assembled during the present engagement to witness each repetition of his great character of CADE.

In order to produce other original and prominent pieces of Mr. FORREST'S, this will necessarily be
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF JACK CADE.

On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, will be given the fourth representation this season of
JACK CADE;
Or, THE BONDMAN OF KENT.

JACK CADE	Mr. EDWIN FORREST
Mariame	Mrs. F. B. Conway
Wat Worthy	C. Fisher
Mowbray	D. Harkins
Clifford	Mr. F. B. Conway
Lord Say	A. W. Fenno

Produced in perfect style, with
New and Beautiful Scenery, &c.
On Tuesday Evening, Feb. 26—SOMNAMBULA,
By Mme. Anna Bishop's
Splendid English Opera Troupe.

WINTER GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager ... A. W. JACKSON

The management has the honor to announce that on
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 25,
MISS CUSHMAN
Will make her re entree at the WINTER GARDEN.

The management is happy in being able to state that in compliance with a wish expressed almost universally by the public, during her last and present visit to this country,

MISS CUSHMAN
has consented to appear in the character of
NANCY SYKES,

A part which, though she has not appeared in it since the days of the old Park, still holds an abiding place in the memory of all lovers of the drama in New-York, for its unsurpassed vigor and intense dramatic power. As her present engagement must unavoidably be but of short duration, she will open in this character on

MONDAY EVENING,
when will be presented, in four acts, Charles Dickens' beautiful Drama of
OLIVER TWIST.

To present this piece in a form as near as possible to perfection, a reëngagement has been effected with
J. W. WALLACK, JR.,
who will appear in the character of
FAGIN, THE JEW.

A personation in which he last season acquired so much credit and admiration. The piece will be produced with new appointments.

BOWERY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, (Monday,) and four following evenings.
LAST FIVE NIGHTS OF
Prof. ANDERSON.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
NEW TRICKS
First night of the great trick,
A BONNET FROM THE CLOUDS.
The last day performance NEXT WEDNESDAY, at 2½ o'clock. EVERY ENENING at 7½ o'clock.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE.
Positively the last week of
HARLEQUIN JACK.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, 1861,
The performance will commence with the
BIRTH-DAY OF FREEDOM.
HARLEQUIN JACK THE JIANT KILLER.
Concluding with THE NOBLE SOLDIER.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, NO. 585 BROADWAY.—MARDI, 26 Fevrier, 1861. LES ENFANTS TERRIBLES, d'après Gavarin.
BERTRAND ET RATON, vaudeville de M. Barriere.
SOUS CLEF, bluette en un acte.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,
NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¾. Tickets 25 cents.

GRAND CONCERT

At the Middle Reformed Dutch Church, Harrison-st., near Court, (Rev. N. E. SMITH, Pastor,) on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, 1861, by the Choir, assisted by Mrs. J. M. Mozart. Mr. C. H. Badger will preside at the organ and piano-forte, assisted by Miss F. A. Hager. Mr. J. M. Hager, Conductor. Doors open at 6½, concert to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents each, children half price, for sale at the principal music and book stores. Two of Steinway's celebrated overstrung grand pianos will be used on the occasion.

RETURN OF
PAGE'S "VENUS,"
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS,
NO. 548 BROADWAY.
This picture has been visited by more than 30,000!!!
Persons in New-York alone.
Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

ANDRIEU'S MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS illustrative of the blessings of Temperance and the evils of Intemperance, will be exhibited at the Mariner's Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, at 7½ o'clock.

PETER SINCLAIR, of Scotland, well-known Temperance Advocate, will accompany the paintings with one of his highly characteristic lectures.

The following scenes, in life-size, will give some idea of the work:

The Wealthy Family.
The Drunkard's Family.
Entering the Saloon.
The Drunkard's Funeral.
Young America.
A Home in the West.
John Lye's Establishment.
A Fashionable Saloon in New-York City.
A Scene in the Porch.
Our Hero Going Home.
New-York by Gaslight.
A Beautiful Street-Scene at Night.
Our Hero Loses his Way.
Our Hero Discouraged.
Our Hero Arrives Home.
The Wife's Dream.
The Husband Comes.
The Improved Farm.
The Removal.
The Capitol and the Ale-House.
The Delirium Tremens.
The Inauguration.

This work has been got up at great expense.

Single tickets, 25 cents; children, 10 cents. To be had of the sexton at the Church and at the door.

MASON AND THOMAS' FOURTH SOIREE will be given at Dodworth's Hall on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 26.

A trio in G minor by Schumann; a violoncello solo; a piano-forte solo; a quartet in F major, by Beethoven, will be performed.

Tickets, $1. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

THE CROWN OF NEW-ENGLAND.—A MAGnificent view of the White Mountains, by George L. Brown, now on exhibition for a few days, before being sent to England, at the Crayon Art Gallery, No. 756 Broadway. Admittance 25 cts. GEO. W. NICHOLS.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York,
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

JIG-DANCING TAUGHT—BY A PROFIcient teacher; the pupil guaranteed proficient in one course of lessons for $4; each lesson to consist of three steps; single jig steps taught also. Address G. CLIFTON, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning without charge. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and intermediate towns. FRANCIS HYDE, General Freight Agent.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTIONS!

The brilliant success of the grand galaxy of Novelties, Wonders and Amusements of the past week, induces the Manager to offer the following

SPLENDID ARRAY OF ATTRACTIONS

for the coming week, which he feels assured is the greatest ever offered at any establishment in any part of the world, and that it will be conceded is worth

MANY TIMES THE PRICE OF ADMISSION

to the entire Museum. The great Moral Drama,

THE WOMAN IN WHITE!
THE WOMAN IN WHITE!
THE WOMAN IN WHITE!
THE WOMAN IN WHITE!
THE WOMAN IN WHITE!
THE WOMAN IN WHITE!

From the great story of that name, by Wilkie Collins, and published in *Harper's Weekly*—dramatized by G. L. AIKEN, Esq., author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Rose Elmer," &c., &c., will be performed every AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

The following living wonders are to be seen, at all hours:

OLD ADAMS'S CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE, OF AMERICAN BEARS, GRIZZLY BEARS, &c., THE GREAT MAMMOTH BEAR, SAMSON, Weighing near 2,000 pounds. All exhibited and performed by HERR DRIESBACH, THE RENOWNED LION TAMER.

THE GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA-LION, OLD NEPTUNE, MONARCH OF THE OCEAN. THE TWO LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN, LIVING ALBINO FAMILY, from Madagascar, LIVING WHAT IS IT? (Is it Man or Monkey, or Both?) THIRTY LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, THE LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, THE LIVING LEARNED SEAL, 150 DOLLAR SPECKLED BROOK TROUT, GRAND AQUARIA, WAX FIGURES and near a Million Curiosities, from all parts of the world.

Notwithstanding this immense host of attractions, the price of admission remains at only 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents. Parquet, 15 cents extra; children under 10, 10 cents extra.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
NINETY-EIGHT NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY THOUSAND PEOPLE
HAVE SEEN THE
GREAT THREE ACT BURLETTA,
THE SEVEN SISTERS,
and all
THE BEAUTIFUL UNION PICTURES
IN
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
CONCLUDING WITH THE GREAT SCENE,
THE BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY
IN THE
BOWER OF FERNS.
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, 1861,
Being
THE ONE HUNDREDTH NIGHT,
OF
THE SEVEN SISTERS,
There will be given from the front of the Theatre,
A GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,
consisting of
THE GODDESS OF LIBERTY,
BATTERIES, BENGOLA LIGHTS, ROCKETS, &c.,
under the direction of
Messrs. J. G. and J. EDGE, of Jersey City.
Seats secured TEN DAYS in advance, without extra charge.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½.
Performance terminates at TEN O'CLOCK.

GERMAN EMIGRANTS RECEIVING THEIR PASTOR'S LAST BLESSING—Painted by Carl Hübner, on exhibition at SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway.

LECTURES.

INTRODUCTORY LECTURE
Before the
TWELFTH REGIMENT.
By Lieut. EGBERT L. VIELE.

Subject—*The Duties of Officers and Soldiers in a Campaign; the Theory of Field Fortifications; Attack and Defence of Permanent Works; the Siege of Sebastopol.* Illustrations, with maps and diagrams of the Crimea and Charleston Harbor.

IRVING HALL—Irving-place and 15th-st.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, 1861.
Tickets 50 cents; can be had at the usual places.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—An adjourned special meeting of this Society will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 4th-av., corner of 23d-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 26, at 7½ P. M. A paper will be read by Dr. HANBURY SMITH on *The indication for the use of Mineral Waters in the treatment of Chronic Diseases.*
H. D. BULKLEY, M. D., President.
H. S. DOWNS, M. D., Secretary.

LYCEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

The annual meeting for the election of officers for the ensuing year will be held in the rooms of the Society, in the University Medical College, 14th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 25th inst., at 7½ o'clock.
RORT. H. BROWNNE, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms,
No. 203 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.

This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3, 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LITZ, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the dépot: $45, $50, $100, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway, Importers of Busson
Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

BANJO TAUGHT,
BY THE
CHAMPION BAJOIST,
GEORGE C DOBSON.

Mr. DOBSON will guarantee to make the pupil a proficient player in twelve lessons. Terms for the course, $5 in advance. Mr. Dobson can be seen every Monday and Thursday afternoons, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, when all of the necessary arrangements can be made. All persons sending their address to Box No. 288 *Times* Office, will be punctually attended to.
G. C. DOBSON,
No. 150 Varick-st.,
New-York.

PIANOS—PIANOS.
HAZELTON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG
BASS PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Warerooms, 99 Prince-st., near and west of Broadway.

CHICKERING & SON'S
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years. Pianos to rent.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

A NEW SINGING-BOOK FOR DAY SCHOOLS will be issued about the 1st of April, called the "Day-school Bell," containing about 200 pages of choice songs, solos, duetts, trios, quartettes and choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides some 30 pages of the elements of music. This will be the best book ever issued for seminaries, academies and public schools. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath-school Bells," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of 450,000 copies in 26 months. The price of this book will be 20 cents by the 100, in paper covers; 30 cents, bound. Liberal discount to the trade.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music-books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desks, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

MR. NUGENT, PROFESSOR OF THE PIano-forte, Harmony and Composition, having recently arrived from London, begs to announce that he intends to resume his professional engagements, and may be applied to at his residence, No. 21 2d-av., on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 2 till 4 P. M., or any letters desiring interviews, &c., will be punctually attended to.

ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, PIANOS, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of Music and Musical Instruments in the country, at lowest rates. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music-store, No. 329 Broadway.

BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANOS AND MELODEONS for sale and to rent by T. H. CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., cor. 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute. Prices, $50, $75, $100, $125, $150 to $500.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT AS SOPRANO singer with an Episcopal choir, Brooklyn preferred. Address B. C., Box No. 192 *Times* Office. Also a few pupils for the piano and singing. Terms from $15 to $20 per quarter. Address as above.

MATRIMONIAL.

THE ADVERTISER IS A YOUNG AMERICAN gentleman, aged 23, of excellent connections, possessing a pleasing address, a thorough education, but unused to society, and therefore unable to claim such advantages of female acquaintance as he desires. He would be pleased to open a correspondence with some young lady of refined manners and good heart, with the view of an eventual personal introduction, should it be agreeable. Although in such an instance as this it is almost a want of courtesy to make any distinction, he feels impressed to state that he would prefer a young lady who resides in some pleasant country-place near New-York, where he can rusticate occasionally during the Summer. Confidence and sincerity will be reciprocated, and all the letters shall be locked up in an iron safe, of which the advertiser only has the key. Address H. H. H., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Mme. PREWSTER, who has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. Tells the name of future wife or husband, and that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call, at No. 261 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

GOATS FOR SALE.—TWO SHE GOATS, AT A bargain, thoroughly sound and kind, broken to harness; sold in consequence of removal. Also nine black Spanish fowls, price $9; the goats $10 each. Address J. S., Box No. 466 New-York Post-office.

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

indicating preparations to attack or coercion, was adopted.

The Union men seem satisfied that the investigation will prove that there is no cause of apprehension on the subject.

Mr. BARBOUR, Superintendent at Harper's Ferry, was among its advocates. Others argued that the apprehensions were well grounded, and that the facts should be known, that Virginia might be prepared.

Mr. FISHER offered a resolution opposing a National Convention, and declaring that the people of the South might reasonably apprehend that such a body would reorganize the judiciary system, and make the Judges of the Supreme Court elective by the whole people of the Union, as Mr. SEWARD declared his party would do as soon as they acquired the power, and that such a body would make other innovations upon the recognized rights of the minority section. Referred.

A large number of resolutions on national subjects were also referred. Adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS AT MONTGOMERY.

MONTGOMERY, Saturday, Feb. 23.

The Congress held a public session to-day, but their proceedings are uninteresting.

There was a long secret session held to day.

There have been no further Cabinet nominations.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 23.

Messrs. KING, of New-York, and TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Reps.,) presented petitions in favor of the Constitution and laws.

Mr. WILSON, or Massachusetts, (Rep.,) reported back the bill for the better organization of the militia of the District of Columbia. Laid over.

The Post Route bill was taken up.

Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) continued his remarks, commenced yesterday, in favor of a Committee of Conference.

The question was further discussed by Messrs. Hale, Latham, Johnson, of Arkansas, and Rice, and the bill was postponed.

The bill for the payment of the expenses incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in California, was taken up and passed.

The resolution giving a quit claim to certain lands in Iowa was taken up.

After discussion the resolution was passed.

The bill making payment for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Utah in 1853, was taken up and passed.

The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was taken up. Several amendments were passed.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered an amendment for the payment of $12,000 to FRANKLIN HAVEN and associates for money deposited. He explained that it was in relation to the removal of the Boston Post-office.

A point of order was raised, and the amendment was ruled out.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) offered an amendment to carry out the order of the Senate to pay to the widow of Ex-Senator LINN his mileage.

After considerable discussion, the amendment was adopted.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) moved an amendment to pay $160,000 for marble for the Custom-House at Charleston.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) asked if this was for work done or to be done. He was opposed to building a Custom-House in South Carolina.

Mr. DIXON said for work partly done and partly to be done.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) said the marble was finished and ready to be shipped, but the Government thought it not the best time to ship it now.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) explained that contractors had gone on and prepared a quantity of marble, and only ask the payment for work done.

The point of order being raised, the amendment was ruled out.

Mr. SEBASTIAN, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) offered an amendment for the adjustment of the accounts of BRIGHAM YOUNG while *ex officio* Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and the payment of $32,000.

The objection was made that this was a private claim.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) said he was for the adjustment of accounts under the prior law.

Mr. DOUGLAS asked if he said it was a claim under a higher law.

Mr. GREEN said that he never appealed to the higher law in the Senate. He did so sometimes on his knees, privately.

The amended was ruled out.

After further consideration of various amendments, Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered an amendment that the Commissioners of Indian Affairs be authorized to adjust the accounts of BRIGHAM YOUNG and make a report.

The bill was reported to the Senate. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 23.

The Oregon and Washington War Debt bill was passed.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to take up the Tariff bill, as returned from the Senate, with amendments.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) appealed to him to let the matter stand over till Monday, in order to give members an opportunity of examining it. He desired to make no factious opposition, but did desire to protect the interests of his constituents.

Mr. SHERMAN said he was glad to learn that no factious opposition was designed; but he assured gentlemen that if the bill was not taken up to-day, he saw no possibility of getting it to a final passage during the present session.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the Tariff bill, by a vote of 93 against 26.

The first Senate amendment, reducing the loan from $21,000,000, was concurred in.

During the debate, Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, (Dem.,) while discussing the amendment, alluded to the coming of Mr. LINCOLN here at an early hour this morning, saying the latter had hurried through Baltimore for fear of BILL YANCEY and JEFF DAVIS, who were there with a six-pounder. It was necessary to put on additional taxes to increase the pay of the Lieutenant-General, that he might have an additional peacock's plume in the wonderful career against his own native State. SCOTT had, in his notes of the campaign, quoted PAFFENDORF, the Pope, and all the rare classical poets he could find. The notes are not published, but they commence by saying: Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, after a sleepless night and a bad headache, suggests to the Secretary of War.

Here a point of order was raised against Mr. GARNETT.

The Chairman (Mr. COLFAX) said the gentleman must confine himself to the subject before the Committee.

Mr. GARNETT—What, to the peacock's feather? He then essayed to draw a comparison between the Duke of Wellington and Gen. SCOTT, pronouncing in favor of the former. Money is wanted to establish a body guard for SCOTT to resist JEFF DAVIS and Ex-Gov. WISE.

This remark was met with hisses.

Mr. GARNETT said serpents were the proper emblems of the downfall of this corrupt Government.

It was agreed to meet on Monday, at 10 o'clock, the Tariff bill to be continued in Committee of the Whole until 1 o'clock, when such amendments as may have been acted on shall be reported to the House.

During the debate on the Tariff, Mr. SICKLES, of New-York, (Dem.,) said the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, in bringing this bill before the House in manuscript, and thus keeping the House ignorant of its contents, meant to produce as close a resemblance between the House and Mr. LINCOLN as possible, for he (Mr. LINCOLN) had said at Pittsburgh that he did not know much about the Tariff, and it appeared as if the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. SHERMAN) wished the House to know less, and thus to resemble the President elect, at least in ignorance of an important subject to the country. He congratulated the gentleman from Ohio upon the enlarged statesmanship which presided over the inception and elaboration of this measure. At this moment, when the Confederacy is menaced with dismemberment and all eyes are turned upon the policy which will control the European States, whether it shall be the policy of non-interference or the policy of recognition of the Southern Confederacy, the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means (Mr. SHERMAN) was offering the strongest provocation to England and France to hasten an alliance with the Southern Confederacy. The gentleman from Ohio had only to persist in making war on free trade policy, by reinaugurating the protective tariff system, to accomplish this. Is this to be the controlling policy and the controlling idea of the Northern, Eastern and Western portions of this Confederacy? The gentleman and his party have for years, in all their Anti-Slavery crusade, been the mere instrument of English intrigues, which looked to the dismemberment of our Union. This is another step in the same downward course.

Mr. SHERMAN made a general reply to the objections which had been made from the Democratic side, showing now that the public debt was a hundred millions, and that the effect of it would be to increase the revenues. He incidentally mentioned that the omission to print the bill was owing to the neglect of the foreman of the printing office. He pressed the necessity of the passage of the bill to-day, and appealed to the party friends to sustain him.

Recess till 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

On reassembling, speeches were made on the report of the Committee of Thirty-three.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, opposed the plans for compromise and the measure for an adjustment of the difficulties which agitate the country, which had been submitted to the House, advocating his own proposed substitute for a National Convention as the only proper action if anything should be done.

Messrs. HASKIN, GOOCH, KELLOGG, (Michigan,) and BLAIR also expressed their views.

Adjourned.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PROGRESS.

Various Points—The Flag-Raising—Description of Mrs. Lincoln—Affairs at Harrisburgh.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BUEHLER HOUSE,
HARRISBURGH, Saturday Morning, Feb. 23, 1861.

This is Saturday morning—very early Saturday morning—and but a few hours before the President elect takes the last step in his memorable journey to Washington, the theatre of his unenviable duties. The work performed by those in attendance upon him since they reached the borders of the State of Pennsylvania, has not only been arduous but embarrassing, and attended with circumstances hitherto unencountered and, in some respects, not entirely creditable to the managers of affairs, or to the people of the State. Without exception, probably, the Continental is the finest hotel in the world—its arrangements for the convenience of its guests, its various appointments, the gentlemen in charge, and the entire establishment can be equaled for completeness and suitability nowhere, and yet at the Continental raged such a conflict of rude vulgarity and impertinent curiosity, as I have never seen surpassed in this or any other country. The people were wild. Forgetting that some show of respect was due to the proprietor and the guests of the house, the populace, eager, impulsive, thoughtless and rough, crowed into the hotel, filled the spacious halls, jammed the corridors and prevented ingress or egress for those whose duties, inclination or position required the normal use of doorways and passages. I do not propose now to describe the scenes of ill-breeding that were manifested there, but will simply say that the proceedings were disgraceful to the authorities of the city, insulting to Mr. LINCOLN, and a great injury to the reputation of the citizens of Philadelphia. If we owned the house, and such transactions are the natural result of the entertaining of distinguished guests, we would let every man who was titled beyond a captaincy in the State militia, go to some less known and less elegant quartsrs, that thereby the quiet and unpretentious persons who travel might enjoy the comforts of the best hotel in the country without meeting blackguards in crowds, and loafers by the score.

Friday's work was a very large "stent." Long before sunrise Mr. LINCOLN and his immediate attendants were up, dressed and breakfasted. They had an important engagement to meet at the dawn of day, and though sleep was the desire of their eye-lids, and rest the burden of their wearied bodies' song, imperative duty called and was obeyed. Gathered around the Independence Hall were, at the least calculation, thirty thousand people. They had come, many of them, from a distance. Hard-fisted farmers, whose votes helped swell the tide which swept, irresistibly, the Republican Party into power; greasy mechanics, sneered at by snobbish South Carolina, but recognized by their fellow freemen as the very foundation of the temple of Liberty; milkmen from their rounds; young clerks, dry goods and otherwise, on their way from lonely bedrooms to dreary stores and shops; students with badge and pipe; Quakers with broad brims and knowing eyes; old men unshaven, but happy; thousands of intelligent, thinking, understanding, voting, middle-aged men, and other thousands of that peculiar look found only in cities—a knowing, cunning look—had taken the trouble to rise at an unusual hour of the day, on a cold, bleak but bracing morning, that they might witness the performance of a deed, the solemn beauty of which cannot well be overestimated. The data from which one could easily deduce the conclusion that the affair was not one of ordinary occurrence, are these: Mr. LINCOLN, the President elect of the United States, was about to raise and unfurl from the summit of Independence Hall a flag on which were thirty-four stars—and this was to be done as the sun sent forth his first ray from behind the lofty mountains, announcing that the one hundred and twenty-ninth anniversary of WASHINGTON'S Birthday was begun. Short and trite as is that sentence, there is food enough for several minutes' study; and as it will be seen, the impression produced upon the immense and motley crowd was great, so we think it might be made to be upon, if properly guaranteed, the entire people of this great Republic. It was a great occasion. The day, the place, the audience, the surroundings, the purpose and meaning of the vast assemblage, all combined to mark it as long to be remembered. The arrival of Mr. LINCOLN was the signal for long-continued and most vociferous applause, after which was performed the ceremony, as previously described in the TIMES, and concerning which, Mr. LINCOLN, when subsequently addressing the Legislative Assemblies of the State, spoke as follows:

"Our friends there had provided a magnificent flag of the country. They had arranged it so that I was given the honor of raising it to the head of its staff; and when it went up, I was pleased that it went to its place by the strength of my own feeble arm. When, according to the arrangement, the cord was pulled, and it flaunted gloriously to the wind without an accident, in the light-glowing sunshine of the morning, I could not help hoping that there was, in the entire success of that beautiful ceremony, at least something of an omen of what is to come. Nor could I help, feeling then as I often have felt, that in the whole of that proceeding I was a very humble instrument. I had not provided the flag; I had not made the arrangement for elevating it to its place; I had applied but a very small portion of even my feeble strength in raising it. In the whole transaction I was in the hands of the people who had arranged it, and if I can have the same generous coöperation of the people of this nation, I think the flag of our country may yet be kept flaunting gloriously."

At no time has so popular an incident occurred during the trip. All things combined to make it not only impressively grand, but emphatically popular. Already the example has been followed in sundry places at Philadelphia, along the road, and here; and doubtless, ere the setting of the sun of the 4th of March, thousands of flags, bearing proudly the thirty-four stars of the united nation, will be displayed from as many domes, exponents of the rising of the people in their majesty, to rebuke the efforts of traitors, who are plotting to destroy our liberties, and to rend asunder that great political fabric which, for seventy years, has borne the brunt of the battle for freedom, and has been the hospitable home for all who were in pursuit of liberty, equality, and fraternal sympathy. Big thing.

From Philadelphia the party was enabled to depart with great comfort. Admirable police regulations kept ample space at the dépôt, and with entire ease everything passed off as it should. As the train shot off from the station, the assembled crowd gave a farewell salute in the shape of rousing cheers, capital as lung exercise for them, and gratifying to the party for whose especial tympanum they were given. There were two well furnished cars, in addition to the luggage-car, (in which, by the way, were refreshments, emphatically for man and beast,) the former one being kept for the Committees, and the hinder one, which was divided into convenient compartments, for the accommodation of the LINCOLNS, one and all, and the several friends accompanying them. Mr. LINCOLN was fatigued—not so very strange either—and availed himself of the time granted by the printed time-table to take a good hour's sleep. Chancing to pass him while he was enjoying the balmy, I was gratified to be assured on two important points—he does not sleep with his mouth open, nor does he snore; two very important considerations when the party sleeping is a public man, and resting in a railroad car.

Mrs. LINCOLN, who is molded in another fashion, did not sleep—catch her. On the contrary, she was very wide awake. With her was the wife of a Springfield friend, and had they been the centre of attraction at a Saratoga ball-room, they could not have been more entirely complaisant, more brilliant or self-possessed. Ladies are fond of reading about each other. They like to know everything concerning each other, and particularly the weak points—the more the better, and I fear that's not the whole of it. Now it so happens, that an all-wise Providence has seen fit to elevate Mr. LINCOLN to the Presidential chair. Mr. LINCOLN removes his limbs from the desk in his legal office, and goes as per correspondence to the house upon the hill. Of course he takes Mrs. LINCOLN with him, and, as nearly as I can judge, the entire female population are in ecstacies of curiosity to know who she was, what she is, what she looks like, what her manner is, and if she has *presence* of the sort necessary in the exalted station to which she will soon be introduced.

Believing that a large part of this curiosity is laudable, and having it in my power to gratify it, I will at once proceed to do so. Certain metropolitan journals, with hatchets to sharpen, have erroneously attributed to Mrs. LINCOLN the features of a Juno, the form of a Venus, and the wisdom of a Minerva. This we cannot indorse, nor can we agree with certain other unscrupulous newspaper men who accuse Mrs. LINCOLN of all that is coarse, ungenial and unrefined. Mrs. LINCOLN does not chew snuff, does not dress in *outre* style, does not walk *à la Zouave*, does not use profane language, nor does she on any occasion, public or private, kick up shindies. These negatives are necessary, because, the affirmative of these propositions has been sent broadcast throughout the land. Mrs. LINCOLN, as she appears to the humble, and somewhat peripatetic individual who represents on this occasion the dignity of the TIMES—is a middle-aged lady, of—well, say forty or perhaps thirty-eight years of age.

On the top of her head, the place where the hair ought to grow—the hair *does* grow, and very luxuriantly, too, of a dark brown color, and elastic fibre. Her head is large and well developed, presenting the organs of firmness and language in a highly developed and well-matured condition. Her forehead is broad; her eye clear and intelligent, and rather blue than gray; her nose is—well, not to put too fine a point on it—is not Grecian; her mouth is large, well shaped, and capable of great expression, while her chin rounds gracefully, balances properly, and goes in a quiet way towards the indorsing of our opinion that she is a *decided*—not obstinate—woman. Her form inclines to stoutness, but is well-fashioned and comely, while her hands and feet are really beautiful, indicating, as does the well-shaped ear, that she has come from a race of people who were well born. Her carriage is good, her manners are pleasant, her greetings are affable, and, without doubt, her intentions are correct. That Mrs. LINCOLN goes to the White House, versed in the goodly knowledge of housewifery and substantial living, rather than skilled in the cunning tricks of politics, and *blasé* with the excitements of Washington life, is a feature for congratulation, rather than for deprecation. She started with Mr. LINCOLN when he was a poor young man, with no more idea of being called to the Presidency than of being a cannibal; she has pursued a quiet home life, rearing and educating a happy family, cheering the man of her choice as he passed through the stormy scenes of life, and content if in all things she made, what few women do make, a good wife and a competent mother. She has been suddenly called to fill an unaccustomed position. To it she goes, taking with her, her sound substratum of common sense, her natural tact, that great aider of us all; the esteem of all who knew her at her old home, and the best wishes of every decent woman in the land.

I shall not weary you with a description of our journey hither. Short-hand would express it thus:—crowds—enthusiasm—little speech—little bow—kissed little girl—God-blessed old man—recognized friend—much affected. The spaces you can fill up at your leisure.. When we reached Harrisburg, we were at once reminded of PAYNE'S

"'Mid scenes of confusion."

Dragoons flourished swords, and their horses plunged most violently; militia men plunged bayonets, and their victims yelled most wildly. There was no order; no discipline, but grab the first carriage, grab the best place, and grab everything of value. At the hotel confusion alone reigned. The "Jones House" may well be considered the *ne plus ultra* of all that is noisy. On the 22d day of February, 1861, the proprietor thereof, agitated beyond computation by the presence of Mr. LINCOLN, grew pale with anxiety. He knew not whether he was man or sky-rocket; he flew here, there and everywhere, like a chestnut in a hot pot; he ran up stairs and down,—up like a rocket and down like a stick. It was dreadful and fearful to behold a fellow-creature in such a bewildered state. The crowd outside of the hotel was really immense, and Mr. LINCOLN was about to address them. This fact being known all the Dragoons in blue jackets and yellow facings drew their sabres, spurred their chargers, and galloped to find a good place of observation, much to the annoyance of the populace, on whose feet their horses' iron shoes were placed; the soldiery, who were to keep the line open, forgot their duty before a large number at the party had got in, carelessly punched people with their bayonets, hurt several bystanders seriously, and had a glorious time generally. I was very much annoyed, tried the elbow and heel game, and, of course, though with great difficulty, got through.

The rest of the day's work you had in this morning's paper by telegraph. The whole town was on a grand, though peaceful spree, last night, which I would cheerfully describe, but duty calls me hence. Mr. LINCOLN being physically prostrated by hard labor, did not give the anticipated reception, but like a prudent man went to bed early. We anticipate an exciting time to-day, and praying that it may prove an agreeable excitement, having a prosperous termination, I close.

HOWARD.

CARRIAGE FOR MRS. LINCOLN.

A few gentlemen of this City have presented to Mrs. LINCOLN an elegant coach, made to order by Messrs. BREWSTER & Co., of Broome-street. It was forwarded to Washington on Saturday.

TRADE BETWEEN BOSTON AND CHARLESTON.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 23.

The steamer *South Carolina* leaves this port, this afternoon, for Charleston, with an immense freight, consisting, in part, of hundreds of cases of boots and shoes, and provisions in profusion.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, Saturday, Feb. 23.

The Assembly will adjourn on Monday, at 6 o'clock P. M.

There is much business left unfinished.

EX-GOV. WRIGHT, OF INDIANA, ON COERCION.

Ex-Gov. WRIGHT, of Indiana, now the American Minister at Berlin, in a letter to a friend in this City says:

"I have not the heart to say anything about my country. Still hold my old opinions. We cannot have a peaceable separation. All this talk of two Confederacies is nonsense. We cannot be two people, cannot be three people, cannot be four people; we are one people or we are nothing. I would sooner fight a citizen of my country guilty of treason than to fight any enemy in the world.

You may do many things, say many things, but God is my judge, there is one thing you shall not do; that is, destroy the temple erected by my fathers. This is the only hope left for humanity everywhere. I hold any man guilty of treason who shall attempt in any way to destroy this Union. I say, *fight—fight on*, no *peace*, until we put down *all traitors*.

THE CHARLESTON FLOATING BATTERY.

The Charleston correspondent of the Providence *Journal* thus describes this "maebine," which the Charlestonians have had so long in preparation:

"The floating battery, about which there is so much talk, and which is so (in)accurately described in Northern papers, is getting along very slowly, considering the time at which it was to have been finished. It has not the form of a wedge, as I first wrote you, but looks more like a dry dock than anything that I can liken it to. It is about one hundred feet long by twenty five wide. The frame is of Southern pine timber, one foot in thickness. The bottom is flat. Into this timbers are framed, which go up on one side and on the ends perpendicularly about fifteen feet, while on the other they have an outward inclination of fifty degrees, and are twenty-five feet long. On the upper end of these are framed short timbers at an opposite inclination of about thirty degrees, which present the appearance of rafters, but only extend out about ten feet, and are intended as a protection for the men at the guns. The sides are timbers bolted together after the manner of a man-of-war, and covered with four-inch plank, and outside of that are to be bolted bars of railroad iron, laid two deep, while on the inside is a double thickness of palmetto logs, and on the inside of these is to be placed a layer of cotton bales, thus making a solid wall of from five to six feet in thickness on the attacking side, while on the other side and ends it will not be any stronger than is necessary to resist the effect of the concussion in the firing of the guns. It will be partly filled with water, which, it is supposed, will destroy the effect of the bombs which fall into it; consequently, there is a large opening left in the deck. It will mount four guns, which are now lying side of it, three 32-pounders and one 44-pounder. They will be mounted all on one side, it being the only one that is protected, the other side and ends having only a railing around them. In regard to its efficacy, opinions differ, but among the soldiers it has the opprobrious epithet of Slaughter Pen, and each company are fearful that they shall be called upon to man it.

From the materials of which it is built, it must be extremely combustible, and heated shot will be very liable to set it on fire. Again, it will have to be moored and kept in exact position, for if it swings around, or its moorings are cut as they might be by chain-shot, it would be completely at the mercy of the fort, which might easily sweep the exposed deck by grape or canister shot."

A SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A train on the road between New-Haven and Northampton (Conn.) was thrown from the track, near Cheshire, on Feb. 20, by a broken rail, and all the cars were hurled down an embankment nearly thirty feet high. Fourteen or fifteen passengers were severely cut and bruised, but fortunately none sustained fatal injuries.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 23.

FLOUR firm, and 12½c. higher; Super, $5 12½@$5 25. WHEAT advanced 2c.; sales at $1 32@$1 50 for White, and $1 29@$1 32 for Red. CORN steady; sales of new Yellow at 60c., and old at 63c. OATS steady. PROVISIONS dull. COFFEE firm: sales of Rio at 12c.@13¾c. WHISKY firm; sales at 17¾c.@18c.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb. 23.

FLOUR very dull at $4 50@$4 60 for Superfine. WHISKY, 14c. PROVISIONS firm; Mess Pork, $16 50@$16 75. Sight Exchange on New-York, ½ ₩ cent. premium.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 23.

COTTON—The market has a declining tendency. The sales to-day reach 4,000 bales; Middling Uplands 10¾c.@12¼c. SUGAR steady, at 4¼c.@5¼c. MOLASSES, 25c.@26c. ₩ gallon. FLOUR—Ohio $5 37½ ₩ bbl. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool ⅝d.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Feb. 23.

COTTON—Sales of 740 bales at 9c.@11½c. for Middling, being a decline of ¼c.@⅜c.

MOBILE, Saturday, Feb. 23.

COTTON—Sales of 2,500 bales to-day. Middling, 10¾c.@11c. The market is firm.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 23—*In steamship New-York, for Bremen and Southampton*—R. Wepler and lady, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. L. Sylvia, Havana; Mrs. S. A. Ward; A. Whittemore Ward, Master C. W. Ward, Geo. Dieffenbach, H. Franko and 2 children and T. W. Marshall, all of New-York; Mr. Burr Beach, Boston; Wm. Geo. Scott, Isle of Wight; Mr. Conrad Beurmann, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Dr. E. Hausleutner, Cincinnati; J. N. Russ, Cap Girardeau, Mo.; Wm. Muller; A. Michailowits, G. Ach, F. Basch, all of New-York; Abraham Rosenthal, Chicago; F. W. Schulz, and 68 in the steerage. Total, 90.

In steamship James Adger, for Charleston—Miss E. A. Gilbert, Mrs. Muller, H. W. Dean, C. Wroviet, T. J. Heffron, W. Knox, W. E. McNulty, N. H. Britoll, J. H. Fatherlain, A. J. Letze, T. Sweeney, C. M. Bingley and friend, Samuel Brett, F. Matt, S. Matt, Geo. Deas, lady, three children and maid, W. Wilson, F. Ruzer, Chas. Hohn, O. Neman, J. C. Logan, Wm. Barrows.

In steamship Yorktown for Norfolk, &c.—Messrs. G. W. Butler, Geo. Ryerson, Conrad Loss, G. Wright, C. Ewing, R. Senf, R. Hozner and wife, M. Mosairty and wife, Judge Bosworth, Miss Bosworth, Dr. Vedder, Miss M. Raynor, Mrs. Sprague and child, Mrs. Capt. Henry T. Moore, and five in the steerage.

In steamship Mississippi, for Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Ayres.—S. A. Kendall, M. V. B. Amidon, Frank E. Oschbald, R. W. McClellan, George Gordon Douglas, Thomas Recio, Jose Ramires.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Karnak, from Havana and Nassau, N. P.—Messrs. L. Giddings, Wm. Phillips, G. Negretti, L. H. Hyatt, J. Gadbury, Jr., J. Rotherve, D. Murphy, Wm. J. Page, F. H. Macy and family, W. M. Kingsland, lady and son, C. T. Cromwell and son, Hon. and Venerable Archdeacon Canfield, Capt. A. Bravo, First W. I. Regiment; Capt. J. W. Carlton, Mrs. Marble, D. Brown, E. Murphy, W. Kelly, J. B. De Silva, C. Ring, A. Weislogal, J. Andrew, H. Curtis, J. Brown, R. Reynolds, J. Menth, W. Carson, J. Riley, M. Chase, R. Dixon.

In steamship Florida, from Savannah—Capt. J. D. Gallu, Miss Julia Gallu, C. Nathing and wife, Miss A. Allen, Mrs. Hodge, Mrs. Nell, Mrs. A. Brown, Miss H. E. Cotton, Mrs. Mayer, Miss Freeland, Miss Keeny, Madame Eerneaux, Miss Mary Hayes, Capt. S. H. Hill, John Shulock, M. Cohen, H. Esher, H. Ohlman, Thomas Pepper, J. Brown, J. S. Nichols, W. H. Lowden, H. Leopold, H. White, B. De Ford, J. C. Manthan, J. Gabriel, J. Brown, A. Raymond, J. Harford, and 12 steerage.

In steamship Columbia, from Charleston—A. L. Holgate, Mrs. S. Adkins, R. Dixon, D. Wilbur, N. Hull, G. Hattrick, R. L. David, F. Sommers, W. J. Yates, J. Haberson, C. C. Scruggs, N. Johnston, W. Murphy, J. M. Easterby, C. Alstrom, S. Solomons, Miss Bacot, Mrs. A. Linn, T. S. King, E. W. McCellen, Miss D. B. Kups, H. R. Banks, Mrs. W. W. Milnote, Miss D. David, D. M. Easton, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Graham and child, J. Glover and wife, R. Gibbon and wife, Mrs. Forbes and child, J. Thomas, E. Thomas, and 24 in the steerage.

In steamship Jamestown, from Richmond, &c.—Mr. G. H. Mitchell, G. D. Pilken, L. Sprig, T. O. Davis, Capt. R. B. Pegram, U. S. N., J. E. Wilkes, John Tynham, and 24 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 39 | Sun sets..... 5 47 | Moon rises.. 6 46
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 7 40 | Gov. Island.. 8 29 | Hell Gate.... 9 51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 23.

Cleared.

Steamships Huntsville, Post, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; James Adger, Phillips, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co; Yorktown, Parrish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Patapsco, Vale, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co; Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; Mount Vernon, Layfield, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia, F Perkins.

Ships Manchester, Trask, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; Harry Hastings, Coleman, London, R. W. Trundy & Co.; Hermann, (Brem.,) Huhlman, Bremen, C. Luling; Santiago Jenkins, Melbourne, Fisher, Ricards & Co.

Barks Brothers, Adams, Norfolk, Bassett, Bacon & Co.; H. A. Stephenson, Post, New-Orleans, J. & N. Smith; Rambler, Packard, Aspinwall, Metcalf & Duncan.

Brigs Wardale, Shackford, New-Haven, E. A. Ball; Adelphi, Johnson, St. Pierre, James Bishop & Co.; Manrico, (Dutch,) Shroeder, Curacoa, Duvalle & Co.; Santa Clara, Ellingwood, Norfolk, Brett, Son & Co.; Northern Light, Esdale, Halifax, H. J. & C. A. De Wolff; M. J. Colcord, Colcord, Cardenas, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Sea Foam, Briggs, New-Bedford, J. R. Dow; Linda, Escher, Richmond, F. S. Schlesinger & Anderson; J. R. Harris, Tilley, Nuevitus, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners R. J. Mercer, Robinson, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; John Aumack, Pearce, Charleston, C. H. Pierson & Co.; J. M. Taylor, Rue, Newbern, R. M. Blackwell & Co.; R. G. Whelden, Neal, Philadelphia, James Hand; Montezuma, Penny, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; E. A. Douglas, Sanders, Bristol, ——; F. F. Randolph, Miller, Georgetown, M. T. Runyon; Alma, (Br.,) Elderkin, Halifax, D. R. De Wolff; Alice, Davis, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; A. E. Glover, Robinson, Savannah, Wallace, Sherwood & Co; Ed. Slade, Bayles, Baltimore, J. W. McKee; Walcott, Parker, Boston, Dayton & Co.; A. J. De Rossett, Smith, Wilmington, Jonas Smith & Co.; Western Star, Crowell, Apalachicola, Oakley & Keating; Moses Waring, Nash, Boston, W. S. Brown; Adriatic, Howard, New-London, F. J. Campbell.

Arrived.

Steamship Velasco, (Spanish man-of-war,) Carransa, Commander, Havana Feb. 15. Has experienced strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Steamship Karnak, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Havana 16th inst., and Nassau 18th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. 22d inst., lat. 37 15, lon. 74 30, passed steamship De Soto, hence for Havana and New-Orleans.

Steamship Florida, Crowell, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Logan, Marsh, Havre Jan. 10, with mdse. and 75 passengers to W. Whitlock, Jr. Jan. 24, lat. 49 08, lon. 30 35, spoke ship Victory, Ainsworth, from Liverpool for New-York.

Ship Germania, Townsend, Havre Jan. 17, with mdse. and 127 passengers to Wm. Whitlock, Jr.

Bark Indian Queen, (of Bath,) Giles, St. Mark's 12 ds., with cotton, &c., to Smallwood, Earle & Co.; vessel to C. Duncan & Co.

Schr. I. Anderson, Hemmingway, Elizabethport, with coal for Bridgeport.

Schr. Josephine T. Cake, Endicutt, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Mary H. Banks, Banks, Baltimore 3 ds., coal.

Schr. Sea Flower, Clark, Providence 2 ds.

Sloop Mount Hope, Sullivan, Taunton 2 ds.

WIND—Sunset, S. E.

Arrived.....SUNDAY, Feb. 14.

Steamship Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamship Columbia, Berry, Charleston, mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Boston, Crooker, Philadelphia, mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Westchester, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Bark Jan Tecker, Lund, Zaza via Cienfuegos, 19 ds., with sugar, molasses, &c., to Funch & Miencke. Experienced heavy northerly weather on the 19th, off Cape Hatteras, encountered a very heavy gale from N. N. W.

Brig Ocean Wave (of Fall River) James, Malaga, Jan. 18, and Gibralter 20th, with fruit, &c., to James E. Ward & Co. Sld. in co. from Malaga with brig Orilla (of Stockton) for Boston, and spoke her on the 23d in lat. 35 30, lon. 16 45. 16th inst., lat. 33 51, lon. 70 30, spoke brig Randolph, (of Boston,) for Havana. Since then had heavy westerly gales, split sails, washed away bulwarks and shifted cargo.

Brig Indus, Anderson, Tonala, (Mex.,) Feb. 1, and 11 days from Key West, with mahogany, to T. Alexandre. Vessel to master. Been 9 days N. of Hatteras with heavy N. W. & W. gales. Stove bulwarks, washed away ports, stern davits, &c. Left schr. Unrest, Thompson, for New-York next day.

Brig E. Drummond, Conway, Aspinwall 18 ds., with hides, &c., to J. F. Joy. 15th inst., lat. 24 27, long. 80 05, spoke brig May Queen of and from Portland for Havana; 16th, lat. 26 24, lon. 79 48, spoke bark Kedron of Baltimore, from New-Orleans to New-York.

Brig Mary Lowell, (of Machias) Johnson, Kingston, (Jam.,) 1st, logwood to master; 10th inst., off Tortugas, spoke Br. brig A. P. Florence from Kingston, (Jam.,) for New-York. The Mary Lowell experienced heavy weather north of Hatteras; split sails, &c.

Brig Abby Thaxter, (of Bangor,) Eaton, Palermo Dec. 20. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 11; fruit, &c., to master; Jan. 16, off Malaga, spoke brig Havana, from Messina for New-York; Jan. 11, off Cape Spartel, spoke brig Porcupine, from the Straits for New-York; Jan. 20, lat. 40, lon. 72, spoke bark Albion Lincoln, from Matanzas for New-York; 17th inst., lat. 36 lon. 72 30; passed brig Sarah Bernnie, hence, bound South.

Schr. Mary Helen, of Glenwood, L. I., Hutchinson, 58 days from Rio Grande, hides to M. M. Freeman & Co. Soon after sailing split sails badly, which very much prolonged the passage. Jan. 12, lat. 25 30, long. 39 25, passed the ship John Owen, of St. John, N. B., abandoned. Crew supposed to have left in the boats, as they were gone and the tackles hanging in the water; ship apparently full of water, and rolling heavily.

Schr. Triumph, Sterling, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish to E. C. Nickerson.

Schr. Era, Mayo, Boston 3 ds., mdse. to J. W. McKee.

Schr. Millard Fillmore, Chase, Boston 3 ds., mdse. to Slack, W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Wanderer, Bearse, Gloucester 3 ds., fish.

Schr. Flying Fish, Low, Gloucester 3 ds., fish.

Schr. Joseph P. Ross, Smith, New-Haven 2 ds., stone.

Schr. Ella, Packhard, New-Haven 2 ds., stone.

Schr. Moon Beam (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Armitage, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Grapeshot, Jones, Savannah 6 ds., with rice to Daniel Tallmadge.

Schr. Anna B. Hayes, Robinson, Philadelphia, coal.

Schr. J. P. Saunders, Somers, Philadelphia 2 ds., coal.

Schr. James Hewitt, Ross, Philadelphia 2 ds., coal.

Schr. Levet Peacock, Hobart, Savannah, 4 ds., with cotton, &c., to D. Colden Murray.

Schr. Manhassett, Ward, Charleston 3 ds., cotton, &c., to Wallace, Sherwood & Co.

Schr. D. W. Saunders, Adams, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence 2 ds., with mdse.

SAILED—Ships Harry Hastings, for London; Manchester, for Liverpool.

WIND—During the day, from W.N.W. to N.N.W. and fresh.

Below.

Bark Gotherstone, (Br.,) 43 days from Marseilles.—By pilot boat Mary Taylor.

Bark Honduras, 19 days from Belize, Hon.—By pilot boat Geo. Steers.

Sailed.

Steamships New-York, (Brem.,) for Bremen, (passed the Battery at 12:40 P. M.;) City of Baltimore, (Br.,) for Liverpool, (passed the Battery at 1 P. M.;) Augusta and Huntsville, for Savannah; James Adger, for Charleston; Yorktown, for Richmond, &c.; Patapsco, for Portland; Mount Vernon, for Savannah. Ship Flying Mist, for San Francisco.

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 23.—Arr. ships Ocean Queen, Susan Hincks and Wild Cat, Boston; barks G. W. Horton, do.; Wm. Wilson, Providence; schr. Dew Drop, Honduras.

PORTLAND, Feb. 24.—The steamship North American, for Liverpool via Londonderry, sailed from here at 11¼ A. M. to-day.

Miscellaneous.

A bank of 8 fathoms in the centre, has been found by Capt. McGrath, of the fishing schr. Martha, in lat. 45 47 N., lon. 59 17 N., about 24 miles N.E. from Cape Breton. The charts show 70 fathoms water.

The light on the Island of Little Curacoa has been discontinued for the purpose of repairs.

One of our current bottle certificates was received this day from Berbice. It was thrown overboard in lat. 2 N., lon. 49 06 W., on the 4th Dec., 1860, and was found in lat. 6 12 N., lon. 57 05 N., on the 26th of December, showing it had been set at the rate of 27 miles a day parallel to shore, which travels first N. N. W. then W. N. W.

GEO. W. BLUNT.

The Br. ship Circe, (previously reported, as having put back in distress,) is now discharging her cargo at Red Hook Point.

The bark Mercy Ellen was, on Saturday afternoon, taken on the Large Balance Dock for examination.

ST. THOMAS, Feb. 8.—The ship Isabella, (previously reported in distress) is making 5 inches per hour. A survey has been held; they find water-way strained and open, top sides open, and the decks apparently strained; the main, crotchet, fore and maintopsail, and fore and maintopgallant yards are all sprung, backstays parted, lanyards of mizzen rigging parted, and a great part of the running rigging fore and aft, pump gear worn out by constant pumping, bowsprit loose, forward capstan and tiller work loose, and several sails split. (By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

RETURNED—Steamship Hanslow, Capt. Sands, hence 18th inst., for Hong Kong, having on the 19th and 20th, in the Gulf Stream experienced most violent gales from N.W., and was hove to for seven hours, during which time had both paddle-boxes on deck stove, connecting rod somewhat damaged, and hull badly strained. On the 20th, ascertained the extent of damage, and deeming it unsafe to proceed on the voyage, concluded to return to port for repairs. The vessel is leaking some.

Spoken, &c.

Bark Swinemunde, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, Feb. 22, Cape May bearing W. S. W. distant 35 miles.—By pilot boat Geo. Steers.

A REAL GENUINE ARTICLE
AND ONE

Recommended by statesmen, judges, divines, physicians of all the schools, as well as ladies and gentlemen of the highest standing for intelligence, not only in this City, but every city and village in the United States, Canada, the Provinces, West India Islands, and indeed in all parts of the world, and one that has been used by untold millions, and the universal testimony is that it is a true, genuine HAIR RESTORATIVE. Reader, can it be that so many millions are mistaken, when its effects are tested by the sense of seeing? No, they are not mistaken. Then every gentleman and lady who wishes a good head of hair should keep a bottle constantly on hand. If young and old will do this, the world will soon see no gray or bald heads. Ladies, think of this and act upon it, and get and keep a bottle of Prof. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE on hand, and you will never be mortified with gray hair or a bald head. We will only add the testimony of a very distinguished Physician of St. Louis. Read. You cannot doubt:

ST. LOUIS, July 10, 1860.

O. J. WOOD, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* Allow me the pleasure and satisfaction to transmit to you the beneficial effects of your Hair Restorative after a trial of five years. I commenced using your Restorative in January, 1855, since which time I have not been without a bottle on hand. When I commenced the use, my hair was quite thin, and at least one-third gray. A few applications stopped its falling, and in three weeks' time there was not a gray hair to be found, neither has there been up to this time.

After my hair was completely restored, I continued its use by applying two or three times per month. My hair has ever continued healthy, soft, and glossy, and my scalp perfectly free from dandruff. I do not imagine the facts above mentioned will be of any particular advantage to you, or even flatter your vanity at this late day, as I am well aware they are all well known already, and even more wonderful ones throughout the Union. I have occupied my time in traveling the greater part of the time the past three years, and have taken pride and pleasure in recommending your Restorative, and exhibiting its effects in my own case. In several instances I have met with people that have pronounced it a humbug; saying they had used it and without effect. In every instance, however, it proved, by probing the matter, that they had not used your article at all, but had used some new article, said to be as good as yours, and selling at about half the price. I have noticed two or three articles myself, advertised as above, which I have no doubt are humbugs. It is astonishing that people will patronize an article of no reputation, when there is one at hand that has been proved beyond a doubt.

Apparently, some of those charlatans have not brains enough to write an advertisement, as I notice they have copied yours, word for word, in several instances, merely inserting some other name in place of yours.

I have, within the past five years, seen and talked with more than two thousand persons that have used your preparation with perfect success—some for baldness, gray hair, scald head, dandruff, and every disease the scalp and head are subject to.

I called to see you, personally, at your original place of business here, but learned you were now living in New-York.

You are at liberty to publish this or to refer parties to me. Any communication addressed to me, care Box No. 1,920, will be promptly answered.

Yours, truly, JAMES WHITE, M. D.

Dépôt No. 444 Broadway, New-York, and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo., and sold by every good druggist in the city and country. Also, sold by all fancy goods and perfumery dealers.

At Prof. WOOD'S establishment, No. 444 Broadway, will be found always a full and complete supply of all the popular family medicines, fresh and genuine. Remember this. Such an establishment has long been needed in the City, and particularly some central point in Broadway, and we are glad to announce that such an one has been established. Go there to get your patent medicines, and get a circular of the Hair Restorative and Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The Steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage with through tickets as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $16; Charleston, S.C., $15; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, Tenn., $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21, Charlotte, N. C., $19; Columbia, S. C., $17 50. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. NOTICE—Shippers are hereby notified that, in consequence of the additional expenses incurred by the steamers, the rates of Freights will be advanced.

MISSING—AN INSANE YOUNG MAN, 24 YEARS of age, looks to be only 20; is 5 feet 2 inches in height, very slightly built, has thin face, wild grey eyes and straight nose; wore dark-mixed frock-coat and pantaloons; name on his clothes marked "J. Voorhees Youngs." Any information of him will be thankfully received at No. 149 West 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 176 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowles—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF
SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS
WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
HEADACHE
THAT A
SPEEDY AND SURE CURE
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars worth more.
Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the pills by mail, and oblige,
Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Penn., Feb. 6, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntingdon Co., Pa., Jan. 18, 1861.
H. C. SPALDING,
SIR:
You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.
P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills and find them *excellent.*

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.*
Direct
A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., Ohio.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.
H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:
I wish for some circulars or large show-bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills which I sent her.
Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York,
DEAR SIR:
Inclosed find twenty five cents (25) for which send me a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter.*
Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of Headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.
If you are or have been troubled with the Headache, send for a box (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkable effectual remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.
We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawaha Valley Star, Kanawaha, Va.
We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache, who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.
Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.
The immense demand for the article, (Cephalic Pills,) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.
Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not *know* to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.
Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.
Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!
☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. *Price, 25 cents.*

Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*